BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor,...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 18. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1862. { NO. 28.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,..... 1 00
Do. do. 2 do..... 1 25
Do. do. 3 do..... 1 50
Do. do. 3 months withoutchange,..... 4 00
Do. do. 6 do....do.....do..... 7 00
Do. do. 12 do....do.....do.....12 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

J. J. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL.
COX, KENDALL, & CO
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Oct. 24th, 1 61. 9-tf

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store; Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

ALEXANDER OLDHAM,
DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

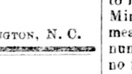
WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Autrey, hath this day reached the undersigned that SOL and NED, two slaves, the property of G. W. Autrey, hath runaway, and lie out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina to require them, the said slaves, forthwith to surrender themselves to their master, or the lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.
Given under our hands and seals, this the 22d day of January, 1862.
JOSEPH HERRING, J. P., [SEAL.]
E. E. OWEN, J. P., [SEAL.]
January 30th, 1862. 23-tf.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.
THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for said negroes, SOL and NED, or Twenty Dollars for either of them, dead or alive, or for their confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get them again. Sol is about 50 years old, weighs about 200 lbs., about 5 feet 10 inches high, quick spoken, smooth black skin, and a little grey. Ned is about 27 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, weighs about 160 lbs., quick spoken, black skin, and is a carpenter by trade. G. W. AUTREY.
Jan. 30th, 1862. 23-tf.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 13. Druggist & Chemist.

General Notices.

Dr. ARRINGTON.

IS PLEASED to announce to the public, that having procured the services of a competent Assistant to take charge of the Mechanical branch of Dentistry, he is now prepared to have Artificial Teeth inserted from one to an entire set, of any style desired.
☞ Prices reasonable, and every operation guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.
Dr. A. will continue as heretofore, to confine his professional services exclusively to the preservation of the natural teeth, and treatment of diseases pertaining to the dental structure.
Physicians of Wilmington, and patrons generally, given as reference.
Jan. 30th, 1862. 23-1m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
HAVING qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Thomas Hill, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment. Also for creditors to present their claims, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.
SPEIGHT HILL, *Executor.*
Jan. 29. 23-tf-w

For Sale and to Let.

THE HOTEL IN KENANSVILLE,
DUPLIN COUNTY, formerly known as "*The Union*," more recently as "*Parker's*," together with the FURNITURE belonging thereto, will be offered for sale, at public auction, on Monday, the 24th of March next. The terms will be easy.
J. N. STALLINGS, Proprietor.
Feb. 20, 1862. 26-5t*

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling Salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.
N. F. NIXON.
Dec. 19, 1861. 17-tf

NEW WATER WHEEL.—GREAT INVENTION.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to the public.
This Wheel was patented on the 20th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is avoided.
This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount of labor.
As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for $75, or I will sell the right to use one for $25. I will also sell County and State Rights.
Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C, their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber,
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, *Patentee.*

☞ The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his wheel:—
This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.
HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.
March 28th, 1861. 31-1y

Wanted.

YOUNG NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber desires to purchase a number of YOUNG NEGROES, boys and girls, for which he will give the full market rates.
Persons having such property to dispose of had better give him a call. H. H. REGISTER.
Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., Feb. 6th, 1862. 24-3m*

ATTENTION RECRUITS!

HAVING been detailed by order of General J. G. Walker, as Recruiting Officer for Company B, 3d Infantry N. C. S. T., I will attend the following places for that purpose, viz:
CLINTON, SAMPSON C. H.—February 17, 18, 19.
WILMINGTON—February 26, 27, 28, and March 5, 6, 7.
ONSLOW C. H.—March 2, 3, 4.
DUPLIN COUNTY—February 10th to March 10th, inclusive, and in my absence, I. B. Kelly, Esq., will attend to any who may wish to enlist.
A bounty of $50 will be paid each recruit by the Confederate States, and $15 by the State of North Carolina upon the first muster after enlisting. Each recruit is also entitled to commutation for rations until supplied by the government.
Transportation furnished each Recruit from home to camp. The company is stationed on the Potomac River, near Acquia Creek, Va., in comfortable Winter quarters.
Any information will be given on inquiry.
J. B. BROWN, Lieut.,
Co. "B," 3d Reg't N. C. S. T.,
Recruiting Officer.
Feb. 6th, 1862. 24-8M129-3t.

NOTICE.
GENTLEMEN, I am happy to say that I am once more in market for a few likely young NEGROES. Persons having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to address me at Clinton, N. C.
JOHN BARDEN.
Jan. 30th, 1862. 23-2m.

From the London Economist, Feb. 3.

The American War Crisis—The People Proclaim Against Intervention.

* * * * * * *

We are not only disappointed, but are even disposed to rejoice, at the rumor that it is not the intention of Ministers either to recommend any "comprehensive measures" in the Queen's speech, or to introduce very numerous or very important bills themselves. There is no reason to apprehend that Mr. Gladstone's budget will be an "ambitious" one. There is no reason to dread that any organic reforms will be either proposed or listened to. There is no expectation that ministers will declare their resolution to stand or fall by the "revised code," though, of course, the debates on this subject will be long and fierce. The one subject on which the country is anxious to hear the statement of the Cabinet—the only matter, indeed, which makes us feel any especial interest in the meeting of Parliament at all—is the American war. We are anxious to hear them declare that neither they, nor, they hope, their imperial ally, have any intention of breaking the blockade; that, however, they will watch sedulously over British rights, and will tolerate no infringement of them; that they see reason to hope for an early termination of the disastrous conflict; and that they will do all that can be done by neutrals to bring it to a close. If they will speak satisfactorily on these points, and we have no doubt that they can—we shall gladly exonerate them from any great amount of legislation, properly so called.

[From the London News, Feb. 3.]

* * * * * * *

Ministers are having nothing to apprehend on the score of their policy towards America, so just and impartial, so thoroughly pervaded by a sense of what is due to the dignity and reputation of England, save the necessity of listening to a long speech on the "blockade" from a gentleman distinguished for his Parliamentary failures. Public opinion has expressed itself so clearly and unanimously against any intervention, such as a forcible breach of the blockade would be, and that even in quarters where it had been expected the most eager desire for such a measure would have prevailed, that the government runs no risk of being coerced into an act which would lower the country in the consideration of the world. Moreover, the intentions of the American government, to which we referred in general terms last Thursday, deprive Mr. Lindsay's motion of its political interests; while as to commercial interests, it is well understood by those most engaged in them that it is not the raising of the blockade but the termination of the war which would relieve the distress prevailing in our manufacturing districts. The ministers who brought the Trent affair to an early and successful conclusion may be trusted to watch over British rights in the Gulf of Florida and Mexico.

THE SUMTER STILL AT GIBRALTER.

A Madrid despatch of the 2nd inst., says that the privateer Sumter still continued at Gibraltar.

THE NASHVILLE LEAVES SOUTHAMPTON.

A British Frigate Prevents the Tuscarora from Attacking her.

The rebel steamer Nashville left Southampton on the 3d inst.

She passed the Union gunboat Tuscarora off Cowes, where the latter was anchored.

The Tuscarora steamed up to start in the chase of the Nashville; but the frigate Shannon was alongside to prevent her departure for twenty-four hours.

The last seen of the Nashville was that she was steaming down the channel with all speed.

[From the London Times, Feb. 3d.]

ENGLAND'S APPLICATION OF HER NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

* * * * * * *

We do not allow our own little boys to disturb the thoroughfares with squibs and crackers on the Fifth of November, and why should we submit to be annoyed with the two guns of the Nashville or the "columbiads" of the Tuscarora, eager as these mighty men-of-war may be to make themselves noisy and disagreeable in the neighborhood of Osborne? The rule of international law is plain enough. Every nation has the right, if she likes, of giving hospitality to the ship of war of either or both the belligerent Powers, and she may suffer them, or either of them, to bring in their prizes and submit them to her admiralty courts. But every nation has also the right to exclude them altogether, unless where such exclusion would be contrary to the general dictates of humanity. Our government has made its choice, as we think, very wisely, and has excluded both parties. Earl Russel in this State paper measures out equal measures to ships of war and privateers. He excludes both from all British ports for all warlike purposes If they come into our waters except in distress, they are to be warned away, and to depart in twenty-four hours If they are in distress they are to go as soon as they have obtained the repairs and supplies necessary to enable them to sail homeward. If any hostile ships or merchantmen that might be made their prey, are in the same harbor, they cannot follow them out until twenty-four hours' "law" has been allowed to the fugitives. All this is old law, which has been already enforced within the French ports without any public declaration such as this now made by our Foreign Office. The comparatively recent appliants of steam to war ships has made the question of coal a novelty in our International Law of Neutrals. The obvious idea of supplying a ship-of-war with only coals sufficient to take her to the nearest home port would not meet the present case, for she would spend these coals in a cruise and come back for more, being again in distress. Earl Russel meets this difficulty by a provision that a ship-of-war or a privateer shall not obtain coal, within the British dominion, even to take her home, more than once in three months.

We hope this will put an end to the annoyances that occur in Europe from these transatlantic quarrels. It would appear that war steamers which must leave our ports in twenty-four hours, and can only come and coal once in three months, cannot be so troublesome. The fight in the New World may be mighty, and terrific, and sublime. It may be the real battle of Armageddon for aught we know. It may be like the shock of hostile earthquakes. We are constantly being told how terrible it is to be when General McClellan gets well and his army is ready. We are content to believe or disbelieve it; but, as it comes to us in the Old World, it is like a war of frogs and mice, and is simply a small nuisance. Our friends over the water ought to remember that we have not the same reasons which they have for enduring such disturbances. The revelations made by Mr. Dawes in Congress apply to America, and not England. It is pretty clear now that the war of the federal States is kept up by a fictitious public enthusiasm, founded upon the squandering among small class political contractors and agitators of two millions of dollars a day. We have great faith in the purity and disinterestedness of the inhabitants of Southampton and Portsmouth, and we are quite sure that they will urge the government to execute the regulations they have put forth.—We hope, therefore, that, after this notification, we may see no more of these ferocious penny steamers in our tranquil waters.

For the Journal.

"Cape Fear Minstrels."

Messrs. Editors:—The above is the name given to a company of young men, members of the Cape Fear Light Artillery, who sometime ago formed themselves into a troupe as delineators of negro character, for their own pastime and amusement. For some nights past they have been performing in a building near our quarters, and have on every occasion equally pleased and astonished the audience by the happy manner, in which they have acted all the parts connected with their exhibitions A full band of music, played by themselves, accompanies the performance and adds, by its enlivening strains much to the interest of the listeners.

Through the courtesy of the managers, your correspondent was invited to a seat in the room on last night. After hearing the warlike strains of "Dixie" and other favorites we were treated to some performances, in which the "nigger" was fully and fairly represented, and which filled the house with uproarious laughter I will not here pretend to say which of the young men acted his part best, but I will venture to assert, without fear of criticism, that all did well, and indeed very well.

This Society is yet in its infancy—should its members continue their efforts at perfection a while longer, (and doubtless they will,) I see no reason why they will not some day occupy a prominent position in things of this sort. One thing is certain, very certain—this goes to show that because a man is a soldier, it is no reason why he should not or cannot improve himself and amuse both himself and his brother soldier.

It is, I believe, the intention of the Minstrels at some future day to exhibit in Wilmington, when and where you will have a better opportunity of appreciating their merits In the interim I may occasionally say a few words concerning them in your paper.

Yours, &c, J. M. R.

For the Journal.

The Yankees of 1676.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In looking over the *History of North Carolina*, by Dr. Hawks, my eye rested on the "*Instruction of the Lord Proprietors to Thos Eastchurch, appointed Governor of Albemarle, in November, 1676*"—(see Hawks' History, vol. 2. p. 373) which gives so true a history of the Yankees in our day and time, that I have been induced to transcribe it for publication in the *Journal*.

"Cultivate friendship with the Indians. See that justice be duly administered. None to be tried but by a Jury of twelve freeholders. Propose to the Assembly such laws as may best secure the ancient rights of Englishmen. You are to do all that in you lies to divert the trade of the people under you from those of New England, and to bring them to a more immediate trade with England; it being a certain beggary to your people of Albemarle, if they shall buy goods at second hand, and far much dearer than they may be supplied from England; and withal, sell their tobacco and other commodities at a lower rate than they could do in England. Beside, the people of New England cannot be friends to your prosperity and the interest of our planters, which will certainly in time render them inconsiderable Encourage a trade with England and other parts. Send the exact depth of water of the several inlets where a ship may ride best to unlade; for this has been so concealed and uncertainly reported, as if some persons among you had joined with some of New England to engross that poor trade you have and keep you still under the hatches."

Proclamation.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
February 19, 1862.

To the People of Tennessee:

The fall of Fort Donelson, so bravely and so gloriously defended, and accomplished only by vastly superior numbers, opened the approaches to your State, which is now to become the grand theater, wherein a brave people will show to the world, by their heroism and suffering, that they are worthy to be, what they have solemnly declared them selves to be, *freemen*.

Tennesseeans, the soil of your State is polluted with the footstep of the invader. Your brethren of the advance guard have fallen—nobly yielding life in the endeavor to secure for you and your children the priceless inheritance of freedom. The tyrant and the usurpur marches his hosts upon your homes. They come flushed with temporary success and confident in their numbers, yet relying upon your tame submission. The hour is full of trial and danger, yet it is such, in the providence of God, as will test our manhood and our spirit. Let us as one man rally to meet the responsibilities thus cast upon us to repel the invader and maintain the assertion of our independence.

As Governor of your State, and commander-in-chief of its army, I call upon every able-bodied man of the State, without regard to age, to enlist in its service. I command him who can obtain a weapon to march with our armies. I ask him who can repair or forge an arm, to make it ready at once for the soldier. I call upon every citizen to open his purse and his storehouses of provisions to the brave defenders of our soil I bid the old and the young, wherever they may be, to stand as pickets to our struggling armies.

To our soldiers—the gallant volunteers who are already enlisted in the defense of our cause—I appeal. Your discipline, your skill, and your courage constitute the hope, the pride, and the reliance of your State. Amid the thickening perils that now environ us, undismayed and undaunted, re-volunteer, and from the ashes of our reverses the fire of faith in the liberty for which we strive will be re-kindled. You have done well and nobly, but the work is not yet accomplished. The enemy still flaunts his banner in your face; his foot is upon your native soil; the echo of his drum is heard in your mountains and valleys; hideous desolation will soon mark his felon track, unless he is repelled. To you who are armed, and have looked death in the face, who have been tried and are the "Old Guard," the State appeals to uphold her standard. Encircle that standard with your valor and your heroism, and abide the fortunes of war so long as an enemy of your State shall dare confront you—The enemy relies upon your failure to re-enlist, and makes sure of easy victory in your want of endurance. Disappoint him!

To those who have not enlisted for the war, I appeal.—Go, cheer your brethren already there. Your native land now calls upon you, you have only waited until you were needed. The Confederate government calls upon me to raise thirty-two regiments. You will be armed. Come then, it is for your independence, your homes, your wives, your children, and Tennessee you are to fight. Who will, who can remain idly at home? Will you stand still and let others pour out their blood for your safety? Patriotism and manhood would alike cry out against you

Let not a day pass until you are enrolled. Let the volunteer in the field re-enlist. Let him who can, volunteer for the war. Let those of whom imperative obligations demand a shorter term of service muster as a militia man.

Tennesseeans! you have a name in history; you have a traditional renown: shall these be forfeited in the day of your country's trial? Shall the black banner of subjugation wave in triumph over your stars and your homes? Shall there be trade between you and your God an earthly master before whom your proud spirits shall quail, and your knees be made to tremble? By the memory of our glorious dead—by the sacred names of our wives and children—by our own faith and our own manhood—no! Forbid it, sons of Tennessee; forbid it men of the plains and of the mountains. I invoke you now to follow me; I am of the army of Tennessee, determined upon the field to stake the honor and the name of that army of which you have made me commander-in-chief. It is there that I will meet with you, whatever may threaten or imperil the fair fame of either. In view of the exposed condition of your capital and, by authority of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly, I have called the members of the Legislature together at this city.

It was a duty I conceived I owed you to remove, whilst it could be done in perfect safety, the archives of the State. This is not a fit occasion to inquire how your capital became so exposed. A series of reverses, not looked for, made the way to Nashville comparatively easy to the enemy. Temporarily, and until our armies have made a stand, the officers of State will be located in Memphis.

Leaving the officers of State to the immediate discharge of their duties, I repair to the field, and again invoke you to follow me to the battle wherein the fortunes of all are to be lost or won. Orders to the militia will be issued with this proclamation, designating the rendezvous, and giving such other directions as may be necessary and proper. I am pleased to accompany this proclamation with the assurance that active aid and heavy support will be given you by the Confederate government.

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

CAPTURE OF A YANKEE IN COW'S CLOTHING.—*Diabolical Intent.*—We received yesterday a letter from our regular correspondent in the Army of the Valley, dated Romney, January 30, but it has lost so much of its interest by delay, that we deem it useless to publish it. The following extract from it, however, will be found interesting, even at this late day:

The first night after Gen. Jackson's command reached this place, one of the guards placed near a spring of water, was attracted by a peculiar sound of a cow bell. It seemed to ring faster than it should, and its wearer approached towards the spring, and when halted, stopped a few seconds and raised its head, and stared in the direction of the voice, and then on towards the spring. All seemed natural, excepting the too fast ringing of the bell. On this account the sentinel felt himself justifiable in compelling anything, even a cow, to halt, and walking up, he thrust his bayonet under her belly. This was enough, and to the surprise of the sentinel, the cow, like Balaam's ass, spake, "Am I not your prisoner?"

We have often heard of a person in "sheep's clothing," but we never before heard of a person in cow's clothing being sent out as a spy.

He was making his way to the spring evidently with the intention of poisoning our soldiers, for a considerable amount of arsenic was found upon his person. Can any one doubt what should have been done with such a person? I do not know what has been done with him, but no doubt he has or will meet his deserts. 'Many acts, however, of the most atrocious kind, have been perpetrated upon unoffending citizens, even to burning their houses and shooting them down. [Lynchburg Republican.

GEN. BRAGG.—The Knoxville *Register* says General Bragg is to take command of the Southern troops in East Tennessee.

From the Memphis Appeal, 21st inst.

The Battle of Fort Donelson—Forces Engaged and Surrendered.

We have managed to obtain an authentic list of the troops engaged in the battle of Fort Donelson on the 15th instant, all of whom, with the exception of escaped stragglers, surrendered with Gen. Buckner on the day following.

Gen. Pillow's division included Gen. Floyd's brigade, and was composed as follows, (we give them as they were located in the entrenchments from left to right:)

COLONEL BALDWIN COMMANDING.
20th Mississippi regiment, Major Brown.
28th Mississippi regiment, Colonel Reynolds.
26th Tennessee regiment, Colonel Lillard.

COLONEL MISSIE COMMANDING.
26th Virginia regiment, Captain Davis.
50th Virginia regiment, Colonel Wharton.
51st Virginia regiment, Colonel Massie.

COLONEL SIMONTON COMMANDING.
1st Mississippi regiment, Colonel Simonton.
8th Kentucky regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Lyon.
7th Texas regiment, Colonel Gregg.
3d Mississippi regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Wells.
Green's Artillery.

COLONEL DRAKE COMMANDING.
3d Alabama regiment, Major Garvin.
15th Arkansas regiment, Colonel Gee.
4th Mississippi regiment, Colonel Drake.

COLONEL HEIMAN COMMANDING.
30th Tennessee regiment, Colonel head.
4th Tennessee regiment, Colonel Voorhies.
33d Tennessee regiment, Colonel Winston.
42d Tennessee regiment, Colonel Quarles.
10th Tennessee regiment, Colonel Heiman.

Gen. Buckner's command constituted our right wing, and was composed of the following regiments:
Second Tennessee regiment.
Fourteen Mississippi regiment.
Third Tennessee regiment.
Eighteenth Tennessee regiment.
Thirty-second Tennessee regiment.

Capt. Frank Maney's Tennessee battery was also engaged in the fight, but we are not advised as to its position.

Brig. Gen. B. R. Johnson, of Kentucky, assisted Gen. Pillow in the command of his division on the day of the battle.

Our total loss will thus be seen to be twenty-three regiments of infantry and two batteries of light artillery, of which were nine from Tennessee, six from Mississippi, three from Virginia, two from Kentucky, one from Texas, one from Alabama and one from Arkansas.

All accounts concur in establishing the fact that no battle that ever transpired on the American continent was more terrific, more fruitful of deeds of daring and valor, or more hardly contested than the fight of Fort Donelson, on Saturday the 15th of February, 1862.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The Times.

These are the times that try men's souls. The men that can elevate themselves above the reverses of a day and look calmly and hopefully to that bright future which can, beyond all peradventure, be secured to our country by a union of true hearts and strong arms, are patriots, and endowed with the qualities of true manhood. But those whose souls at such a time sink into the dust of despondency, and their life with no hope of resurrection, are not men in spirit, and do not deserve to enjoy the blessing of freedom and independence

The South has won a series of noble triumphs in face of superior numbers and superior equipments It has won the greater number of battles that have been fought. If it has not taken as many prisoners as the North has taken, it was owing to the peculiarity of their situation. In no less than three cases our men were cooped up in positions from which the enemy brought its powerful water batteries to bear upon them. It was the captures effected in these positions that suddenly swelled the list of the prisoners taken by the enemy. Our victories have been gained in the open field, and though they told with powerful effect upon our invaders, they could not be followed up by pursuit and capture of our retreating foes for the want of men. Yet let us see how this comparison stands: Van Dorn commenced his campaign by taking some 3,000; Price took and paroled at Springfield some 5,000; at Manassas we captured 1,500; at Leesburg 900; and various fights some 500—in all, at least 11,000. The enemy's list cannot exceed 16,000. Had a couple of regiments at Manassas swept round towards Centreville after the stampede of the Yankees commenced, we should have captured largely more than enough to have exceeded this amount.

When we look at the field we find that the enemy has made no material advance since last fall, save on the water, where his gun-boats and heavy naval expeditions of course cannot be checked by our limited means. We have lost important positions in this way; but we have the consolation of knowing that those superior agencies cannot bear upon points which the enemy must come to subjugate us. When he comes, then have we not a right to conclude that our brave patriot soldiers, led by their able Generals, will maintain the glorious name they have won on so many fields, and yet drive the invader from our beloved South!

Subjugation! Perish the thought! Let it not be dreamt of for a day, an hour, nay not a single minute! The time is past for a re-union. It is impossible. The South conquered, must be a PROVINCE! The South must, in that event, pay the immense debt incurred by the North in our subjugation! The South more than this must lose all that itself has expended in defence! The whole sum will perish in the hands of the people; and a ruined community will be ground to death to pay a debt their task masters will have incurred to conquer them, and will have lavishly expended in corrupt contracts with swindling and robbing contractors. What a burben for a ruined people—a people without consolation, fallen and down trodden in the very dust. Oh, men of the South, shut out the picture and swear on the altar of your country it shall never be, and that dearest and proudest boon of nations—INDEPENDENCE—shall be achieved for the South, or every house shall be untenanted, every field desolated, and every rood of ground a grave!

A New Arrangement.

The Chicago *Tribune* asserts with the utmost confidence that the Federal authorities have taken the conduct of the war into their own hands so far as to make McClellan a subordinate entirely. That paper says the change was expected, and adds:

We have no doubt of the correctness of our Washington correspondent when he telegraphed us on Sunday, that the late movements in Kentucky were ordered by the President and Secretary of War, without the concurrence of Gen. McClellan; nor have we any doubts that the reports which say that Mr. Staunton, with the aid and co-operation of Mr. Lincoln, has taken the reins into his own hands, and will be responsible for the mishaps and entitled to the credit of the ensuing campaign, are also true, though the partisans of the do-nothing policy are doing little else than asseverating that they are false. We assume from what we know of the arrangements at Washington, present and prospective, that Gen. McClellan will cross the Potomac with his staff, and take the immediate command of the army there encamped, while the general operations of the war will be conducted by his superiors, who have, up to this time, delegated their power to him.

We are sure that, if our predictions are verified, there will be general rejoicing in the country, because it is certain that these masses of the intelligent people of the North, weary of waiting and hoping—bored with nearly nine months' preparation—will welcome any change which promises to impose greater activity into our arms. We do not know that confidence in Gen. McClellan is destroyed. He is brave, skillful in the disposition of a small force, in the theory of his art, and undoubtedly sincere in his wishes to put the rebellion down by his method. But men ask themselves if they have not expected too much—if their hopes were not unduly excited when he took command—if there is any one man in the army who can wield the six hundred thousand troops with whom he has been entrusted—if, without censuring him for faults of omission, it would not be wise to relieve him of a share of the load that he has carried, and by entrusting to Mr. Staunton, as the representative of the President, the supreme command, divide the labor and the honors of the ensuing campaign?

Of course all who dare express thoughts like these will be met by the ready reproach, "Oh, you know nothing of military affairs—you are a civilian!" But we take it that people will not willingly wait through another period of seven months' inaction, before making their conviction that there has been a failure somewhere, understood. They may not be learned in military theories; but it requires no theoretical skill to know that the inaction of our army is an anomaly in military history; that its maintenance costs two millions a day; that the do-nothing policy promises to entail endless foreign complications upon us; and that already the treasury, though we stand in imminent danger of a war with half of Europe, is bankrupt. In all these things, the people, though not graduates of West Point, are able to see their way clear. Is it strange, then, that they should be impatient of the longer continuance of the inaction, or that they rejoice over the prospective change of which our advices from Washington tell us?

One of the Federal prisoners, a member of an Illinois regiment, who was captured at Fort Donelson and arrived in this city yesterday, asserts that but forty eight of his regiment escaped uninjured in the fight, all the rest being killed or wounded. This is the most fearful loss sustained by any one regiment during the war.

Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal.

Neutrality of the European Powers on the American War.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION FROM THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE—ARMED VESSELS OF BELLIGERENTS NOT TO STAY IN BRITISH PORTS.

The following letter from Earl RUSSELL to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty is published in the London *Gazette*.

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 31, 1862.

My Lords.—Her Majesty being fully determined to observe the duties of neutrality during the existing hostilities between the United States and the States calling themselves "the Confederate States of America," and being, moreover, resolved to prevent, as far as possible, the use of her Majesty's harbors, ports and coasts, and the waters within her Majesty's territorial jurisdiction, in aid of the warlike purposes of either belligerent, has commanded me to communicate to your lordships, for your guidance, the following rules, which are to be treated and enforced as her Majesty's orders and directions.

Her Majesty is pleased to further command that those rules shall be put in force in the United Kingdom and in the Channel Islands on and after Thursday, the 6th day of February next, and in her Majesty's territories and possessions beyond the seas six days after the day when the Governor or other chief authority of each of such territories or possessions respectively, shall have notified and published the same, stating in such notification that the said rules are to be obeyed by all persons within the same territories and possessions.

I. During the continuance of the present hostilities between the Government of the United States of North America and the States calling themselves "the Confederate States of America," or until her Majesty shall otherwise order, no ship of war or privateer belonging to either of the belligerents shall be permitted to enter or remain in the port of Nassau, or in any other port, roadstead, or waters of the Bahama Islands, except by special leave of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Bahama Islands, or in any case of stress of weather. If any such vessel should enter any such port, roadstead, or waters, by special leave, or under stress of weather, the authorities of the place shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible, without permitting her to take in any supplies, beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use.

If at the time when this order is first notified in the Bahama Islands there shall be any such vessel already within any port, roadstead, or waters of those islands, the Lieutenant-Governor shall give notice to such vessel to depart, and shall require her to put to sea, within such time as he shall, under the circumstances, consider proper and reasonable. If there shall then be ships of war or privateers belonging to both the said belligerents within the territorial jurisdiction of her Majesty in or near the same port, roadstead or waters, the Lieutenant-Governor shall fix the order of time in which such vessel shall depart. No such vessel of either belligerent shall be permitted to put to sea until after the expiration of at least 24 hours from the time when the last preceding vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war or privateer, or merchant ship) which have left the same port, roadstead of waters adjacent thereto, shall have passed beyond the territorial jurisdiction of her Majesty.

II. During the continuance of the present hostilities between the Government of the United States of North America, and the States calling themselves "the Confederate States of America," all ships of war and privateers of either belligerent are prohibited from making use of any port or roadstead in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the Channel Islands, or in any of her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions respectively, other than vessels driven in by stress of weather, and which shall depart and put to sea with all possible dispatch, and shall not remain within the same port, roadstead, or waters longer than may be necessary for the purpose of repairing damage, and not exceeding twenty-four hours, except in case of such damage requiring more than twenty-four hours for its repair. No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessels to the nearest port of her own country, or to some nearer destination, or to some port where no coal can be obtained. And no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to take in coal more than once in every three months, unless the vessel last coaled at a port belonging to the other belligerent.

III. If any ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall, after the time when this order shall be first notified and put in force in the United Kingdom and in the Channel Islands, and in the several colonies and foreign possessions and dependencies of her Majesty respectively, enter any port, roadstead, or waters belonging to her Majesty, either in the United Kingdom, or in the Channel Islands, or in any of her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions, or dependencies, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within 24 hours after her entrance to such port, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her receiving provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or repairs, in either of which case, the authorities of the port, or of the nearest port (as the case may be,) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of 24 hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel, which may have been allowed to remain within British waters for the purpose of repair, shall continue in any such port, roadstead, or waters, for a longer period than 24 hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed; provided, nevertheless, that in all cases in which there shall be any vessels (whether ships of war, privateers or merchant ships,) of both the said belligerent parties in the same port, roadsteads or waters within the territorial jurisdiction of her Majesty, there shall be an interval of not less than 24 hours between the departure therefrom of any such vessel (whether a ship of war, a privateer or a merchant ship) of the one belligerent, and subsequent departure therefrom of any ship of war or privateer of the other belligerent, and the times hereby limited to the departure of such ships of war and privateers respectively shall always in case of necessity, be extended so far as may be required for giving effect to the proviso, but not further or otherwise.

IV. No ship-of-war or privateer of either belligerent shall be eafter be permitted, while in any port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of her Majesty, to take in any supplies, except

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

"Is it Possible?"

Under the above caption the Charlotte *Bulletin* copies and comments upon a series of charges and specifications urged against the President by the Charleston *Mercury*. The charges are, first, that due energy has not been used in getting arms made at home.—Second, that little or no effort has been made to procure them abroad. As for these general charges we shall say little, since we do not know all the grounds upon which they rest. We shall only notice two specifications, one under each head. In support of the charge of want of due dilligence in getting arms made, we find the following:—

2. The Harper's Ferry machinery, for the manufacture of arms, was turned over by Virginia to the Confederate States, when Virginia seceded from the Union. It was sent to be put into operation to Fayetteville, North Carolina; a month ago, and not a gun had yet been furnished to the army. It had not yet gone into operation.

In the first instance, then, only that portion of the Harper's Ferry Machinery devoted to the making of *rifles* was sent to Fayetteville, being not more than *one-fourth* of the whole:—Second, portions of *that* were absent and had to be replaced:—Third, the motive power at Harper's Ferry was water, while that to be used at Fayetteville must be steam, and had to be obtained and put up:—Fourth, the buildings at Fayetteville were wholly inadequate and others had to be added:—Fifth, although until very recently no *new* arms had been furnished to the army, a number of muskets, amounting probably to six thousand had been overhauled, thoroughly repaired, made into excellent percussion locks, and turned out equal to any new percussion weapon. It will be seen that the *Mercury* adduces this specification without that acquaintance with the subject that would certainly have led it to a different conclusion.

In support of the second charge, or collateral to it, the *Mercury* set forth as follows:—

We will mention one other fact amongst many others, going to show the military energy of the President. A new swift steamer lay at Wilmington, North Carolina. One-half of it belonged to Northern citizens. Certain citizens of Wilmington desired to convert the steamer into a privateer; and, in order that good titles might be got for this purpose, they petitioned Congress to lay the steamer sold, and the half of the proceeds of the sale belonging to the Yankees should be paid into the confederate Treasury. Congress promptly passed acts to accomplish this object, but the President pocketed it, and the bill failed.

The above will be information to most folks here.—There was the new steamer here, and the representative or representatives of other parties designated as the Steam Privateer Co. of Richmond, we think, were in negotiation for the steamer. The negotiation proved abortive, as many other negotiations have done before, but not because of President Davis' pocketing any bill.—There may have been a hitch about the interest held North. At any rate the parties did not agree, and the steamer has since been sold to a party with whom the former proprietors had no share. That is about the whole matter, so far as the government is concerned, and that is just nothing at all.

We allude to these matters because we happen to know something about them, and it is but fair that that something should be stated when a failure to state it might tacitly assist in giving currency to an injustice, an unintentional one, no doubt.

Things in Fayetteville.

A friend writing from Fayetteville informs us that a few days since two volunteer companies were raised there to defend the Armory and Arsenal, if attacked. "No doubt," he adds "they will tender their services in defending your town, if needed." They have elected Captain John C. Booth, Major of the battalion. The "Armory Rifle Guards," composed mainly, though not exclusively of the men of the Armory, have chosen the following officers:—*Captain*, Chas. P. Bolles, formerly connected with the U. S. Coast Survey; 1st *Lieutenant*, Geo. W. Decker, 2nd James F. Greene, 3d Chas. R. Banks; 1st *Sergeant* Chas. E. Roberts, 2d James H. Claspy, 3d Jos. Boswell, 4th Edwin Powers, 5th John Wemyss; 1st *Corporal*, Jacob F. Sponcler, 2d James P. Engle, 3d John L. Schilling, 4th David Jones and eighty privates, all of whom are well drilled, and many have been in active service. They are a very intelligent body of men and will no doubt give a good account of themselves if an opportunity is afforded. The other company is composed chiefly of the men engaged in the Arsenal. The names of the officers are not yet known.

Lieut. Col. Starr has raised an artillery company, and has been ordered with his command to Wilmington, where the gallant Colonel will be most welcome. He and his men will, beyond doubt, fight as bravely here, should they be called upon, as they did on the ever memorable battle field of Bethel.

Peter Hale, Esq., has been elected Captain of the Independent Light Infantry, (the oldest company in the Confederacy) and Dr. Haigh, Captain of the Clarendon Guards. They are both very clever gentlemen.

The Right Spirit.

We find the following in the Richmond *Dispatch* of yesterday (Tuesday) morning. We like the tone of the whole thing. We like the wish of the House to know what needs to be done, and we like particularly the enquiry into the existing relations between this government and the foreign consuls accredited to the United States, now living in the Confederate States. We don't permit any Lincoln laws to rule us here, or any Lincoln commissions or permissions to have authority, and yet it is under *Exequaters* issued from the Lincoln State Department, that these Consuls exercise their functions. They are accredited to Abraham Lincoln, not to Jefferson Davis:—

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 4th, 1862.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The late hour at which the proceedings of Congress were handed in prevents us from giving them *in extenso*. After some discussion upon minor points and the introduction of bills and resolutions, which were immediately referred to the various committees,

Mr. Ralls, of Alabama, offered a preamble and resolution as follows:

Whereas, The United States are waging war against the Confederate States, with the avowed purpose of compelling the latter to reunite with them under the same Constitution and Government; and whereas, the waging of war with such an object is in direct opposition to the sound Republican maxim that "all government rests upon the consent of the governed," and can only tend to consolidation in the General Government, and the consequent destruction of the rights of the States; and whereas, this result being attained, the two sections can only exist together in the relation of the oppressor and the oppressed, because of the great preponderance of power in the Northern section, coupled with dissimilarity of interests; and whereas, we, the representatives of the people of the Confederate States, in Congress assembled, may be pre-timed to know the sentiments of said people, having just been elected by them: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Congress do solemnly declare and publish to the world that it is the unalterable determination of the people of the Confederate States (in humble reliance upon Almighty God) to suffer all the calamities of the most protracted war, but that they will never, on any terms, politically affiliate with a people who are guilty of an invasion of their soil and the butchery of their citizens.

The yeas and nays upon this resolution were called, and it was unanimously adopted.

Resolutions calling upon the President to communicate to Congress what additional men and means are necessary for the public service, and inquiring as to the existing relations between this Government and the foreign consuls accredited to the United States, now living in the Confederate States, were agreed to.

A resolution was also agreed to, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of placing at the disposal of the President five millions of dollars for the purpose of building gun-boats for the defence of the Confederate States.

RE-ENLISTED.—We were pleased to learn yesterday that Captain Arrington's company from Nash, company I, 30th regiment, had joined for the war, and will be re-organized to-morrow. The company will go on a brief furlough to their county, expecting to leave here on the 2½ o'clock train on Saturday morning and reach Rocky Mount Depot at 10 o'clock on Saturday.

This fine company is the first, but will be far from the last to re-enter out of the gallant 30th. The movement has only commenced. It will not be allowed to stop.

Daily Journal, 5th inst.

ANOTHER COMPANY FOR THE WAR.—We have the pleasure of announcing to-day the fact that that fine body of men the Wilmington Horse Artillery, Captain S. R. Bunting, has enlisted for the War and will promptly be re-organized on that basis. This company with its material, drill, battery and equipments is an exceedingly valuable corps.—*Daily Journal, 5th inst.*

RE-ENLISTING IN THE 20TH REGIMENT.—Two companies of the 20th Regiment, namely, Company K, from Columbus County, under command of Captain Thomas F. Toon, and Company G, from Brunswick, under command of Captain John S. Brooks. These are very fine companies.

"The work goes bravely on," and we trust soon to be able to announce that all our regiments are re-organized, and all our ranks *filled* for the war. We learn that eloquent addresses were made yesterday to the 20th Regiment by Col. Iverson, and T. D. Meares, and H. L. Holmes, Esqs.

WE PUBLISH to-day the resolution passed by the Convention of this State to raise three artillery companies to be engaged in the defence of Wilmington, and stationed in the batteries at or below town on the Cape Fear River. As we are informed, thus far Captain C. D. Ellis and Col. R. G. Rankin, have received appointments to recruit companies for this service. If any others have been appointed and will inform us we will take pleasure in stating the fact.

It is proper to remark that these are the only troops now being raised here for a definite local service:—

RESOLUTION

TO RAISE CERTAIN ARTILLERY COMPANIES FOR THE DEFENCE OF WILMINGTON.

1. *Resolved*, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to raise by volunteer enlistment, not exceeding three Artillery companies to serve at the batteries already erected or which may hereafter be erected on the Cape Fear river, below or at and in the vicinity of the town of Wilmington, and that the men constituting such companies be entitled to the same bounty, pay and allowances as are by law allowed to companies in the service of the Confederate States.

2. *Be it further resolved*, That the Governor be authorized to appoint Captains and Lieutenants to recruit such companies; the term of service of said companies to be for twelve months, or for three years, or the war, unless sooner discharged by the Governor.

Passed and ratified in open Convention the 15th day of February, A. D., 1862.

F. B. SATTERTHWAITE, Pres't pro tem.

Teste

WALTER L. STEELE, Secretary,
L. C. EDWARDS, Ass't Secretary.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the ordinance on file in this office.

Given under my hand, this 31 day of February, 1862.

RUFUS H. PAGE, Secretary of State.

MAJOR GENERAL PILLOW'S Report of the Battle or Battles of Fort Donelson, which we publish to-day will be read with much interest.

The news about the Nashville is evidently mistaken so far as the date of such arrival is concerned. All the reports here, and evidently correct reports, place her arrival on *Friday* morning. As Friday was kept as Sunday we have little doubt but that it got so in the dispatch by accident.

We have heard before that General Braxton Bragg had been ordered to Tennessee. The *Asheville N. C., News* of the 27th ult., says distinctly and unreservedly that "this distinguished military chieftain has been assigned to the command of the department of East Tennessee, with his head quarters at Knoxville."

The Buncombe Riflemen, a fine company formerly belonging to the first, or Bethel Regiment, has been reorganized for the war.

It will be seen that President Davis is striking at things in Richmond with a high hand. Perhaps it is necessary that he should do so.

WM. H. PRITCHARD, Esq., of Richmond, Telegraphic News Agent, sends us a copy of a circular addressed to the Publishers of Daily Newspapers in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. This circular is issued by Mr. Pritchard, as he states, "in view of the fact that dissatisfaction exists among a portion of the publishers of daily newspapers who receive telegraphic news from him or from agents appointed by him." Of this portion we do not form a part.

We do not say that Mr. Pritchard's arrangements are perfect, but we *do* think that he claims no more than is due to him, when he asserts that at all times he has done his *very best*.

Only those who understand the difficulties attending the collection and transmission of news in the present disturbed state of the country, with the theatres of interest constantly changing, and with the lines of communication constantly liable to be interrupted, can appreciate the difficulties under which Mr. Pritchard labors. And those who complain of the errors which appear in the telegraphic columns of the newspapers have only to look back for some months past, to be convinced how much more correct these telegraphic columns have been than any merely private rumors or even dispatches. This has been noticed here over and over again.

Mr. Pritchard is not the Agent of any Associated Press. He had been acting as a leading Southern Agent of the "Associated Press," which had its head quarters in New York. But when State after State seceded, that arrangement and connection could no longer be kept up at the South. To supply, to the best of his ability, the want created by the failure of the former arrangement, Mr. Pritchard stepped forward as a telegraphic news agent, made the best arrangements in his power, and offered his services to the Press of the South. Upon the whole, he has done remarkably well and has been the means of effecting much more liberal arrangements with the telegraphic lines than had ever existed before.

We do not think that in the present precarious position of the newspaper business, an "Associated Press could be organized with the proper elements of strength and permanency necessary for its success, so that really, individual effort, with cordial co-operation, appears to us to be the best plan to be pursued for the present.

IT WOULD appear that they have at last roused up in Richmond to a sense of the danger under which our cause labors from the existence of spies and traitors in our midst, and especially in our large cities, the seat of the Confederate Government among the rest.

It is strange that while the North, which has not been invaded nor threatened with invasion, presents a united front bent on our subjugation and plunder, there should be, in the South, invaded, menaced, wounded as she is, a single man willing to co-operate in word, deed or even thought, with the invading foe. But we fear that there are some such men. In all revolutions there will be some such, and we cannot expect a complete exemption. There were those among the children of Israel who, on their way to the promised land, *would* keep looking back to the flesh-pots of Egypt. So there are those among us who will keep looking back to the flesh-pots of the corrupt government at Washington.

NOT BANKABLE.—Due bills issued by the town corporations in Virginia, and also the bills of the bank of Philippi, North Western Bank, and Fairmount Bank, in said State, are not received at the Banks in Wilmington.

There is also in circulation, individual due bills, some of them payable in hay, oats, straw, coal, &c. They are all illegal issues, and we caution persons against receiving them.

BIG HOG.—A correspondent informs us that Col. Edward W. Fonville, of Onslow county, killed a hog a few days ago, two years old, which weighed 526 lbs.

CALLING OUT THE MILITIA.—So far as this county is concerned, the calling out for service of one-third of the militia of the two regiments into which the county is divided, really amounts to nothing, or next to nothing, so far as the militia goes.

The report of the Adjutant General, crediting the county with near a thousand men in the service, was far below the mark in December. It is still farther below it in March. Companies then in existence, that had been mustered directly into the Confederate service, were not credited on the Adjutant General's books. we presume, and since that, several companies have been formed, while those already in the field for the war have been largely recruited.

From this it arises that the militia is almost reduced to a skeleton, and, we think, ought not to be farther reduced, while there are so many counties in the State that, comparatively speaking, have supplied an insignificant quota of their population for the ranks of the army. We would hardly like to state the actual strength of our two regiments, but we will venture to say that the number of the names enrolled in both regiments is not half, certainly not more than half as large as the number of men already supplied to the army. The effect of calling into actual service the one-third of these militia, is to still farther increase the disproportion between that body and the regular service, since many called out to act as militia, go in for the war. We understand that out of the third selected by draft in the upper regiment, a corporal's guard could not be now formed. The men have nearly all gone in for the war. Outside of the ranks of the organized and equipped companies in town, who volunteered as companies at the time of the draft, the third of the lower regiment would also make a very slim showing.

Now we do not, of course, complain of our people showing their patriotism by going into the ranks of their country's defenders, but if all go into the general army, we will be in the position of having *no* militia for local emergencies. The same, no doubt, will apply to many other counties, but we allude particularly to New Hanover, as an illustration, and because the facts happen to be before us. As the effect of calling out the militia into actual service in the field is to promote enlistments for the war, we would suggest to the authorities at Raleigh to try it first on the militia of counties where the numbers enrolled exceed that of those who have volunteered, two or three to one, not where, as is the case in many counties, those who have gone into the army double those liable to militia duty who have not gone in. The proportion of the white population of the State called for by the Confederate Government, is six per cent. Many counties, this among the number, has more than double that proportion, from which it follows that some other counties must be far below it These other counties are commended to the attention of the Adjutant General.

A good deal of speculation is indulged in as to the composition of the Cabinet, under the permanent government of the Confederacy, and there is a pretty general wish expressed in favour of a change of some kind, especially in the war and navy departments.

All sorts of programmes have been got up, and all sorts of cabinets suggested, but as yet the President has sent in no names for confirmation, so far as the public knows, and the impression gains ground that no new names will be sent in. Mr. Davis is certainly not liable to the charge of readily yielding to clamor, or even to the pressure of a judicious public opinion. The future must supply the word by which his course of action in this respect is to be designated. Now it is called indifferently "firmness," or "stubborness," according to the immediate views or opinions of the parties who may be talking about it. We hardly coincide in the views expressed by some, that no change is to be made, or at least that no change has been contemplated. It certainly looks as if something were in the way, since the President keeps back his nominations for these appointments so long. If no change were contemplated, this would hardly be the case. One difficulty may, no doubt, arise from the necessity of keeping our most active generals in the field, so that although the country would hail the appointment of Beauregard or Braxton Bragg, or some other distinguished soldier to the War Department, it would also be opposed to losing their services on a more active field of duty.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Memminger, seems to be generally looked upon among the best, if not the very best cabinet appointment that the Provisional President had made, and he will, no doubt, be re-appointed under the permanent government and confirmed by the Senate.

Enlisting and Organizing.

We need only call attention to our advertising columns to show how general and pervading is the spirit of volunteering here and elsewhere. If for a time the war spirit appeared to have fallen into a state of inaction, it seems now to be again roused to more than the energy that marked its first developement in April and May of last year.

By the way, we notice that a number of companies are under way in several counties in the East and centre of the State with the view or organizing into a regiment to be commanded by Col. John L. Cantwell.—Col. Cantwell was among the very first to spring to arms at the call of the Governor last spring, and no man has since been more zealous and unwearying in his efforts to promote the advancement of the cause. His claims are certainly very high, and as an energetic officer and a thorough disciplinarian, we have no doubt he will prove himself at the head of his regiment, to be the right man in the right place.

These troops will probably be employed in the defence of North Carolina.

A CORRESPONDENT who does not give his nam, although it is an universal rule that *nothing* shall be published *without a responsible name*, urges the building of gun-boats here and the casting of cannon and manufacture of small arms. He thinks that we might get together materials for several efficient gun-boats, and that we could find a good many old steam engines around about the country that could be used for their propulsion. He thinks the old Henrietta might be raised; cut down flush on deck and a four inch white oak sheeting over her present timbers, with a few more timbers to strengthen her would make a serviceable boat in short order. He thinks the machinery of the old Rowan and other boats could be had cheap. In fine he suggests the spending of $140,000 on gun-boats, which he thinks, would, if the boats were commanded by the right kind of men make Wilmington perfectly safe. He thinks that the Arsenal at Fayetteville will do nothing under five years, which shows that he is not aware that thousands of muskets have been altered and re-fitted at that establishment already, and that their large steam engines being now about up and ready for work they can and will commence vigorous operations this month in the making of new arms, of which some have already been turned out. Our correspondent also suggests the mounting of all our guns on the coast, up as large as 32 pounders, on field carriages, so that they can be carried off if necessary. He thinks that plenty of large wheels could be found throughout the country sufficiently strong to stand the recoil of very heavy guns. We don't want much sand-paper. He thinks that action, action, and that speedily, ought to be the motto and the practice, and that any debts contracted will be assumed at some future time by the Confederate Government.

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Look Upwards and Forward!

AFTER the deep depression of the last two weeks or more, our people begin to look things fully and squarely in the face. They see that, painful as our reverses have been, they present no grounds for fear, and afford no excuse for despondency.

We have neither the right to despond, nor the need to despond, nor can we afford to despond. To us indeed, doubts would be traitors. Our safety—our future hopes—our national honor, all depend on looking and marching right forward, and in being and continuing to be, as a people united, and "terribly in earnest."

No doubt errors have been committed. No doubt too much liquor has been killed. No doubt the right man has not always been in the right place. No doubt we have been over-confident, and no doubt, as a people, we needed something to make us more humble. Well, we admit many of these things; and their discovery ought to show us how to do better, and stimulate us to *do so;* not to hang our heads in gloom or waste our energies in bickering and recrimination.

We have had fasting, humiliation and prayer. That was all right and proper. But we must also work and strive, as well as fast and pray. We must be humble before God, but not think of being cast down before man. We must trust in Providence and invoke its blessing, but never forget that Providence helps those who help themselves. And we *can* help ourselves, and *must* do it, if we would avoid a long and wasting struggle. We must use all the means in our power to defend our harbors and seaports, and they are perfectly defensible against any naval expeditions that the enemy can send. We feel confident that the water approaches to Wilmington, Newbern, Washington and other of our ports can fully be guarded against any class of vessels to which they are accessible. Port Royal does not afford any parallel, from the great width of its entrance, the great facility it afforded for manœuvring a vast fleet of heavy vessels, and from the further fact that the guns there were hastily and badly mounted, and, however bravely served, were not skillfully served, but the very reverse. The only other instance, in this struggle, of any marked success of vessels against batteries are those of Hatteras and Fort Henry. At Hatteras a vast fleet chose its own time, and own distance, and its own position at sea, to shell a little mud fort on a sand spit. Fort Henry was already so nearly submerged by the high water in the Tennessee River as to make it virtually untenable. But at Fort Donelson the gun-boats were driven back shattered. At Roanoke Island, with all their heavy metal they never passed our first battery, nor could their forces affect a landing within range of our guns, nor could they have landed at all had any of our batteries been so arranged as to have swept the lower landings. At Roanoke and Fort Donelson the Federal success was gained by landing an overwhelming land force, and Roanoke was a series of mistakes on our part from first to last.

Gun-boats are not irresistible, and hardly formidable, when you get used to them. All English and French experience in the Crimean War went to show the great superiority of land batteries over ships. A little dear-bought experience will enable us to profit by the same knowledge.

Our harbors, then, can be defended against naval attacks. This bugbear removed, why not also against land attacks? We think they can be. We think it is felt that they can be, and as a stand must be made, why should not a stand be made at this place, at Newbern, or elsewhere, on our coast, should any of these places be attacked. We do not mean a stand with the foregone conclusion that it cannot and will not be maintained, but a stand to the bitter end. Such a stand as used to be talked about. That the means for such exist and can be obtained we believe, and will endeavor hereafter to point out, so far at least as our ideas of what is prudent and right may permit us to go. We do not suppose that our views differ from those of the military authorities, nor would we wish to bring them forward in opposition.

The moral effect of a stubborn, determined, successful repulse of the enemy at any one point against which he might aim a blow by means of a combined naval and military expedition, would be immense. *It would be the first of a series.* It would establish an epoch—it would constitute a turning point, and that such a thing should be done is fast becoming a necessity, if we would retain in our own hands the great, though not immediately available advantage, that the possession of products which the rest of the world wants and must have, confers upon us. Other nations may be reluctant to yield to the pressure which the need of cotton and other products imposes, but this reluctance would have to give way in time, if the pressure were kept up. In order that this pressure should be kept up, we must see that our leading ports remain in our own possession.—What use would it be for us to talk about raising the blockade of this, that, any or all of our ports if they no longer remained in our possession? The retention of our leading ports, especially of our leading cotton ports, is of vast importance. Suppose Savannah in the possession of the Federals, of what interest would the blockade or the non-blockade of that port be to us.—All that could come in would have to come through and to the enemy as much as though it came to Boston.—All our ports in the hands of the Federals, we would have no naval blockade to be raised,—we would indeed be shorn of many of our advantages, deprived of nearly all our chances for contact with the outer world.

Even if we cannot have a force to defend all our assailable points, may we not have a force centrally placed, say at Goldsboro', ready to be instantly directed to any point against which the enemy may have developed his attack? We have only to come right up to the mark and neither waver nor despond, nor become apathetic nor indifferent.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire was given here at about half-past three o'clock on Sunday morning the 2d inst. The fire broke out in a wooden building on the Northwest corner of Fifth and Red Cross streets, owned by the estate of E. V. Kelly, Esq., dec'd, and occupied by Mr. —— Ellis, a ship carpenter, we believe.

Almost as soon as the alarm was raised the house was in a light blaze, and by a quarter to four, when we reached there, only the frame was standing. Fortunately the house stood apart from other buildings, and after the first fierce outbreak the only danger to the neighborhood was from the flakes of burning wood carried by the wind on to the shingle roofs of stores and dwellings within a square or two of the fire.

The fire must have started near to that part of the house occupied as sleeping apartments, since Mr. Ellis, his wife and family barely made their escape, without being able to save even their clothes. About half the furniture which was in other parts of the house was saved. The loss under the circumstances is a very distressing one to Mr. Ellis, who has a large family thus bereft of actual necessaries at a time like this We do not know the amount of his loss, but it is of those articles which is hardest to replace, and yet which *must* be replaced.

We have not heard the precise loss in real estate, but it could hardly exceed one thousand dollars, if it comes up to that. We have not heard whether there was any insurance or not. There is always some talk of incendiarism, but we think that this was certainly an accidental fire. We could not find how it caught, but neither could we find any reason why anybody should have set it on fire.—*Daily Journal, 3d inst.*

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.—We are pleased to learn that another vessel has succeeded in evading the blockade, and arrived safely in a Confederate port with some thousands of stands of arms and pounds of powder. A portion of this cargo has passed through our city, for points where it is needed.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

WE think that nearly enough has been said about the affair at Roanoke, and while, like in the orders to the "five hundred" at Balaklava it is too evident that "somebody blundered" most grievously, and that the whole should be strictly examined, and the unsoundness, if any, sternly probed, so that our causes of weakness and failure may be discovered and removed, it is surely proper that, in the meantime, we should have a suspension of judgment, and a subsidence of that honest, but somewhat heated denunciation, which in the excited effort to remedy some evil is very apt to do a wrong to some innocent party, and perhaps bring about a worse evil than that which it aims to remove. Now we don't think that Col. Shaw displayed all the military knowledge or energy of Napoleon or Wellington, but for all that he is not amenable to one-tenth of the censure with which he is visited. He had been on the island for months, but simply as Colonel of the Eighth Regiment. He was seldom in command for any length of time, and then only incidentally. Col. Wright, of Ga., was in command at first; then General Hill, then General Branch, then General Wise; then, why even at the time of the fight Gen. Wise sent orders. Then, again, there were Engineer officers appointed to project works, etc., etc.

The frequent change of commanders, the want of a permanent responsible head, and a continuous system, seem to have been most in fault. Nobody appears to have stayed long enough to do any good. Gen. Wise had no time to have organized any system, even conceding him military skill and ability. The talk that attributes the removal of General Hill and other matters and things of that kind to the operation of State party politics or Confederate party politics, strikes us as being all wrong; as wrong as the attempt of some Virginia papers to lay broad claims for distinction in favour of particular Virginians, while the country bows in mortification. It is like pumping blood out of a turnip. The men on Roanoke were good and true, but unfortunately circumstanced. Better luck next time.

Saltpetre.

The subjoined article on Nitre or Saltpetre from Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines, may be found useful at the present time. Evidently old lime rubbish, the foundations of old houses and the like, would form the only immediate sources of supply. We would call the attention of our *Charleston* cotemporaries to this matter. Their great fire has unfortunately supplied them with any amount of such rubbish from which large quantities of Nitre might be rapidly made. We would point particularly to the *last paragraph* quoted.

We will try and publish the article under the head of GUNPOWDER next week:

NITRATE OF POTASH, *Nitre saltpetre.* (*Nitrate de potasse*, Fr.; *Salpetersaures kali*, Germ.) This salt occurs native as an efflorescence upon limestones, sandstones, marls, chalk, and calctuff; it forms a saline crust in caverns, as also upon the surface of the ground in certain places, especially where animal matters have been decomposed. Such caverns exist in Germany near Bomburg (Burkardush); in Apulia upon the Acriatic sea (Pulo di Molfetta); in France; in the East Indies; in Ceylon, where 22 nitrite caverns are mentioned; in North America, at Crooked River, Tennessee, Kentucky, and upon the Missouri; in Brazil, Teneriff, and Africa. Nitre occurs as an efflorescence upon the ground in Arragon, Hungary, Podolia, Sicily, Egypt, Persia, Bengal, China, Arabia, North America, and South America. Several plants contain saltpetre; particularly borage, dill, tobacco, sunflowers, stalks of maize, beet root, bugloss, parietaria, &c. It has not hitherto been found in animal substances.

The question has been frequently put; how is nitre annually reproduced upon the surface of limestones and the ground, after it has been removed by washing? It has been said, in reply, that as secondary limestones contain remains of animal matters, the oxygen of the atmosphere, absorbed in virtue of the porous structure, will combine with their azote to form nitre acid; whence nitrate of lime will result. Where potash is present in the ground, a nitrate of that base will be next formed. The generation of nitre is in all cases limited to a very small distance from the surface of porous stones; no further, indeed, than where atmospherical air and moisture can penetrate; and none is ever produced upon the surface of compact stones, such as marble and quartz, or of argillaceous minerals. Dr. John Davy and M. Longchamp have advanced an opinion, that the presence of azotized matter is not necessary for the generation of nitric acid or nitrous salts, but that the oxygen and azote of the atmosphere, when condensed by capillarity, will combine in such proportions as to form nitric acid, through the agency of moisture and of neutralizing bases, such as lime, magnesia, potash, or soda. They conceive that as spongy platina serves to combine oxygen and hydrogen into water, or the vapor of alcohol and oxygen into acetic acid, and as the peroxyde as well as the hydrate of iron, and argillaceous minerals, serve to generate ammonia from the oxygen of the air and the hydrogen of water; in like manner, porous limestones, though the agency of water, operate upon the constituents of the atmosphere to produce nitric acid, without the presence of animal matter. This opinion may certainly be maintained; for in India, Spain, and several other countries, at a distance from all habitations, immense quantities of saltpetre are reproduced in soils which have been washed the year before.—But, on the other hand, it is known that the production of this salt may be greatly facilitated and increased by the admixture of animal offals with calcareous earths.

The spontaneous generation of nitre in Spain, Egypt, and especially in India, is sufficient to supply the wants of the whole world. There this salt is observed to form upon the surface of the ground in silky tufts, or even in slender prismatic crystals, particularly during the continuance of the hot weather that succeeds copious rains. These saline efflorescences, after being collected by rude besoms of broom, are lixiviated, allowed to settle, evaporated, and crystallized. In France, Germany, Sweden, Hungary, &c., vast quantities of nitrous salts are obtained by artificial arrangements called *nitriaries*, or nitre-beds. Very little nitrate of potash, indeed, is obtained in the first place; but the nitrates of lime and magnesia, which being deliquescent, remain in the nitrous earths in a semi-liquid state.—The operation of converting these salts into good nitre, is often sufficiently complex, in consequence of the presence of several muriates, which are difficult to eliminate.

The following instructions have been given by the consulting committee of *poudres et salpetres* in France, for the construction of their *nitrieres artificielles*. The permeability of the materials to the atmospherical air, being found to be as indispensable as is the presence of a base to fix the nitric acid at the instant of its formation, the first measure is to select a light friable earth, containing as much carbonate of lime or old mortar-rubbish as possible; and to interstratify it with beds of dung, five or six inches thick, till a considerable heap be raised in the shape of a truncated pyramid, which should be placed under an open shed, and kept moist by watering it from time to time. When the whole appears to be decomposed into a kind of mould, it is to be spread under sheds in layers of from two to three feet thick; which are to be watered occasionally with urine and the drainings of dunghills, taking care not to soak them too much, lest they should be rendered impermeable to the air, though they should be always damp enough to favor the absorption and mutual action of the atmospherical gases.—Moist garden mould affords an example of the physical condition most favorable to nitre-beds. The compost should be turned over, and well mixed with the spade once at least in every fortnight, and the sides of the shed should be occasionally closed—for although air be essential, wind is injurious, by carrying off the acid vapors, instead of allowing them to rest incumbent upon, and combine with, the bases. The chemical reaction is slow and successive, and can be made effective only by keeping the agents and materials in a state of quiescence. The whole process lasts two years; but since organic matters would yield in the lixiviation several soluble substances detrimental to the extraction of saltpetre, they must not be added during the operations of the latter six months; nor must any thing except clear water be used for watering during this period; at the end of which the whole organic ingredients of the beds will be totally decomposed. Where dung is not sufficiently abundant for the above stratifications, a nitre-bed should be formed in a stable with friable earth, covered with a layer of litter; after four months the litter is to be lifted off, the earth is to be turned over, then another layer of fresh earth, 8 or 9 inches thick, is to be placed over it, and a layer of the old and fresh litter over all. At the end of other four months, this operation is to be repeated; and in the course of a year the whole is ready to be transferred into the regular nitre-bed under a shed as above described. Such are the laborious and disagreeable processes practised by the peasants of Sweden, each of whom is bound by law to have a nitre-bed, and to furnish a certain quantity of nitre to the state every year. His *nitriary* commonly consists of a small hut built of boards, with a bottom of rammed clay, covered by a wooden floor, upon which is spread a mixture of ordinary earth with calcareous sand or marl, and lixiviated wood-ashes. This mixture is watered with stable urine, and its surface is turned over once a week in summer, and once a fortnight in winter. In some countries, walls 2 or 3 feet think, and 6 or 7 high, are raised with the nitrifying compost, interspersed with weeds and branches of trees, in order at once to bind them together, and to favor the circulation of air. These walls are thatched with straw; they are placed with one of their faces in the direction of the rains; and must be moistened with water not rich in animal matter. One side of the walls is upright and smooth; while the other is sloped or terraced, to favor the admission of humidity into their interior. The nitre eventually forms a copious efflorescence upon the smooth side, whence it may be easily scraped off.

M. Longchamp, convinced that organic matters are a useless expense, and not in the least essential to nitrification, proposes to establish nitre-beds where fuel and labor are cheapest, as amidst forests, choosing as dry and low a piece of ground as possible, laying them out upon a square space of about 1000 feet in each side, in the middle of which the graduation-house may be built, and alongside of it sheds for the evaporation furnaces and pans. Upon each of the four sides of the *nitrifying* sheds are to be erected, 130 feet long by 30 feet wide, where the lixiviation would be carried on, and whence the water would be conducted in gutters to the graduation-house. The sheds are to be closed at the sides by walls of *pise*, and covered with thatch. No substance so favorable to nitrification as the natural stony concretion known under the name of lime-tuf. In Touraine, where it is used as a building stone, the saltpetre makers re-establish the foundations of old houses at their own expense, provided they are allowed to carry off the old tuf, which owes its nitrifying properties not only to its chemical nature, but to its texture, which being of a homogeneous porosity, permits elastic fluids and vapors to pass through it freely in all directions. With the rough blocks of such tuf, walls about 20 inches thick, and moderately high, are to be raised, upon the principles above prescribed; in the absence of tuf, porous walls may be raised with a mixture of arable soil, sand, and mortar-rubbish, chalk or rich marl.

In France, the greater part of the indigenous saltpetre is obtained by lixiviating the mortar rubbish of old buildings, especially of those upon the ground floor, and in sunk cellars; which are by law reserved for this purpose. The first object of the manufacturer is then to ascertain the richness of his materials in nitrous salts, to see if they be worth the trouble of working; and this point he commonly determines merely by their saline, bitter, and pungent taste, though he might readily have recourse to the far surer criteria of lixiviation and evaporation. He next pounds them coarsely, and puts them into large casks open at top, and covered with straw at bottom; which are placed in three successive levels. Water is poured into the casks till they are full, and after 12 hours' digestion it is run off, loaded with the salts, by a spigot near the bottom. A fresh quantity of water is then added, and drawn off after an interval of four hours; even a third and fourth lixivation are had recourse to; but these weak liquors are reserved for lixiviating fresh rubbish. The contents of the casks upon the second and third lower levels are lixiviated with the liquors of the upper cask, till the leys indicate from 12 to 14 degrees of Baume's hydrometer. They are now fit for evaporating to a greater density, and, of then receiving the dose of wood-ashes requisite to convert the materials of lime and magnesia into nitrate of potash, with the precipitation of the carbonates of magnesia and lime. The solution of nitre is evaporated in a copper pan, and as it boils, the scum which rises to the surface must be diligently skimmed off into a cistern alongside.—Muriate of soda being hardly more soluble in boiling than in cold water, separates during the concentration of the nitre, and is progressively removed with cullender-shaped ladles. The fire is withdrawn whenever the liquor has acquired the density of 80 deg. B; it is allowed to settle for a little while, and is then drawn off, by a lead syphon adjusted some way above the bottom, into iron vessels, to cool and crystalize. The crystals thus obtained are set to drain, then re-dissolved and re-crystalized. The further purification of nitre, is fully described under the article GUNPOWDER.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors:—I regret to see from your issue of the 27th, that there is a controversy growing up between the newspapers of this and the State of Virginia, each endeavoring to throw the blame of the discreditable and disastrous affair at Roanoke Island upon the officers of the opposing State. Now this is wholly wrong, tending to conceal under a partizan warfare the delinquency of the guilty parties and protect them from their just punishment. There is no doubt blame on both sides. The war department was greatly to blame in sending that blundering officer Wise, whose previous career consisted in a series of uninterrupted disasters and retreats—and there is no doubt Gen. Huger was guilty of a gross dereliction of duty in not sending reinforcements to the Island in time. But they were not alone to blame. Col. Shaw was in command of that post for four months or more, and it appears in all that time he had not discovered "that from the course of the road or causeway, the landing could not be seen from the Batteries placed for the purpose of preventing the enemy from landing," nor that the marsh on either side the causeway was passable for troops. Neither does it appear that he had any entrenchments made to protect his men. For such palpable neglect of duty there is no excuse. However these things as they should, been properly attended to, there is a strong *probability at least*, that the Island could have been held by even the small force upon it.

Again, it appears they were compelled to abandon their defences for want of ammunition, although there was an abundance on the Island. It went do to apologize for such criminal neglect of duty by saying that Shaw was no military man nor Engineer. If in all the time he held command there he did not know or learn what his duties were and how to perform them, he should be removed for incompetency, or if he did know, and, as appears, did not do his duty, he should be dismissed. Nobody, I presume, questions his bravery, but that is by no means the only quality necessary for a military commander; diligence in discharging his duties, and in making his subordinates perform theirs, is at least, as essential as bravery, and that Shaw was deficient in industry is manifest, and that has been the curse of our military men; the cause of the fall of Hatteras, the first of our disasters, and so far as the public knows, there has been no investigation of it nor, or punishment for neglect of duty there; and if this is allowed to pass in silence, it will gradually grow into a precedent for men to surrender to the enemy lest they should get hurt by fighting them. This state of things wont do. We must do better and our leaders must do better, or we had as well at once acknowledge our inferiority to the enemy, and quit this big farce. X.

For the Journal.

Personal Experiences in Lincolndom.

In the early history of the present revolution, before many martyrs had sealed with their lives the testimony of their love of the dear fatherland, the "Sunny South,"—Sumter had fallen—Bethel had been fought and won—these and a few skirmishes in western Virginia were all we had to know of war, when the writer left for a brief sojourn in the dominions of Old Uncle

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FOREIGN NEWS—FIVE DAYS LATER.

RICHMOND, VA., March 1st, 1862.

Northern papers of the 28th ult., have been received at Norfolk. They announce the arrival of the Steamship Hibernian at Portland, Maine, on the 27th, from Liverpool on the 13th, and Londonderry on the 14th ult., being five days later.

American affairs had been debated in the House of Lords, and papers relative to the blockade had been promised shortly by Earl Russell.

The great exhibition building (World's Fair) at London has been completed.

The Pemberton Coal Mine, near Newcastle, had been flooded and a thousand hands thrown out of employment.

The steamship Great Eastern is announced to leave for New York in April.

The arrest of British subjects by the Lincoln authorities has been discussed in the House of Lords. Earl Russell admits the right to arrest a British subject suspected of treason.

A Paris letter of the 13th states that Mr. Slidell was received by M. Thouvenel, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his individual capacity, but says that his diplomatic character was ignored.

The Bourse on the 12th was firmer,—Rentes 75f. 35c.

Gen. Mora has been made President of the Spanish Cortez till the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mortinez Pedroso. Senor Mora will retain his appointment as Ambassador to France.

The dissolution of the German Confederation is considered probable.

A great demonstration was made on the 9th ult., at Genoa and other Italian towns, in favour of Victor Emmanuel, and of Rome as the capital of Italy.

An unparalleled inundation had occurred in Austria, driving 80,000 people to be provided for.

There has been an increased activity in the slave trade on the West Coast of Africa.

English funds on the 12th instant in London were firm but dull; Consols a shade higher, closing at 93¼, owing to favorable movements of coin and bullion in the Bank of England. American securities unaltered.

LIVERPOOL, 13th Feb.—The sales of Cotton for the last three days amounted to twenty-eight thousand bales, including sixteen thousand to speculators. Market firm, with an upward tendency.

ARRIVAL OF THE NASHVILLE.

The Confederate Steamship Nashville arrived at Beaufort, N. C., on Sunday morning, the 23d ult. The Federal blockaders fired twenty-two (22) shots without effect. She brings about three million dollars worth of stores, principally for the Confederate Departments. [The date is evidently a mistake. It ought to be Friday the 28th.—JOURNAL.]

She destroyed, near the Gulf Stream, a Yankee schooner, bound from Philadelphia to St. Domingo. The Nashville steamed up to the blockading squadron in defiant style, and although at one time within musket shot, she steamed on until protected by the guns of Fort Macon, and beyond the reach of her chagrined pursuers.

Commander Pegram and Paymaster Taylor have arrived in Richmond, and a portion of her freight is now being delivered in front of the Treasury building. Commander Pegram speaks in glowing terms of the hospitalities enjoyed in England. He thinks that Belgium will soon recognise the South. The authorities at Bermuda had prohibited the Federals from coaling there.

The Sumter was at Gibraltar, and at the latest dates had destroyed twenty-one (21) Yankee vessels.

Nothing very important from the Federal Capital or the army of the Potomac.

FROM SAVANNAH.

AUGUSTA, GEO., March 2d, 1862.

A gentleman from Savannah says that on Saturday morning Commodore Tatnall's fleet engaged one of the Federal batteries near Savannah. He lost one man and then retired.

MARTIAL LAW IN RICHMOND—LIQUOR ESTABLISHMENTS CLOSED.

RICHMOND, VA., March 2d, 1862.

President Davis has issued a proclamation declaring martial law in Richmond and ten miles of the surrounding country, suspending all civil jurisdiction except that of the Mayor of Richmond; also suspending, under the authority of Congress, the writ of *habeas corpus*.

All the distilleries have been ordered to be closed, the sales of liquor of any kind prohibited, and the establishments for the sale thereof closed.

LATER FROM THE NORTH—LIVERPOOL MARKETS. FEDERAL CONGRESS.—SNOW IN NORTHERN NEW YORK.—SWINDLING CONTRACTORS.—THE HERALD ON THE POTOMAC AND SHENANDOAH ARMIES, &c., &c.

NORFOLK, VA., March 2d, 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14th.—Cotton.—Sales for the week of 74,000 bales, including 17,000 to speculators and 10,000 to exporters. The market was firmer, but prices were unaltered. Orleans fair 14¼d, do. middling 12¾d. Stock 525,000 bales, including 194,500 American.

Breadstuffs were steady, except Corn, which was dull at 30s. for mixed. Provisions were declining. Consols 93¾.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The money market is active.—Foreign exchange is dull; first class bills 113. United States sixes, registered, 1881, 93 cents. Cotton—Middling Uplands 25 cents.

CONGRESS.—In the House on Thursday a joint resolution was introduced to print Washington's Farewell Address, Jackson's proclamation on Nullification, and the Declaration of Independence, for general distribution, which was referred.

Upton, who claimed to represent the Fairfax district, in Virginia, has been declared not entitled to the seat.

Snow in the Northern section of New York is five and six feet on a level. Fears are entertained of the inundation of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers.

Startling developments have been made by the investigating committee, and the swindling contractors are shaking in their boots.

The Herald admits that the armies of the Potomac and Shenandoah must be defeated before anything decisive can be accomplished. It says that the moral effect of the presence of the capital of the United States must be removed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Gen. Dix and Hon. Edward Pierpont have been appointed special commissioners to examine the cases of the State prisoners in the military custody of the United States, and determine *ex parte* as to whether they should be discharged or remitted to the civil tribunals for trial.

The nomination of Gen. Scott as Minister Extraordinary to Mexico, has been withdrawn.

Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution in the Senate on Friday to extend aid to Maryland and Delaware to abolish slavery.

Henry Pargenfield, Ex-Mayor Price, H. O. Claughton, J. S. McGraw, W. W. McGraw, W. W. Harper, Henry Peale, W. N. Frown, F. S. Hough, J. W. Barke, J. A. Field, G. H. Maskel, H. C. Field, W. Cegan, J. L. Smith, W. L. Booth, W. Avery, J. A. McGraw, E. Snowden, Jr., A. J. Fleming, J. N. Chamberlain, J. English, of Green, J. Buckingham, W. A. Maury, Stephen Green, W. H. McKnight, J. L. Kinser, Thos. Clows, J. Entwistle, J. R. Ashley, J. T. Baldwin and C. Marbury, have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy, and will be sent to Fort Warren. They are all highly respectable citizens of Alexandria, and some are very wealthy. It causes great excitement in the city.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Gen. Pillow destroyed all the military stores in Nashville that he could not carry off.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—A dispatch from Clarksville states that the people glory in secession, and that a large quantity of rebel stores had been carried off by the Confederates and the balance destroyed. The rebel leaders shipped thousands of negroes last week from Clarkesville.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27th.—Gens. Buckner and Tilghman passed here this morning *en route* for Fort Warren.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, VA., March 3d, 1862.

Much speculation is indulged in, and pressure made on Congress, about the passage of a law authorizing the secure destruction of all Cotton liable to seizure by the Federals at any point;—all the cotton destroyed to be assessed and paid for by the government.

It is uncertain what course will be pursued, but the government is zealously urged to act promptly, and the policy of the measure is the leading question in Congressional circles.

The general report now is that President Davis will make no change in his cabinet.

FROM ARKANSAS—SKIRMISH NEAR NEW MADRID—FROM NASHVILLE—CAPTAIN MORGAN CAPTURES MORE FEDERALS—FEDERAL PICKETS KILLED—SKIRMISH AT SAVANNAH, MISS., &c.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 3d, 1862.

Jonas Liebbeth, who furnished a Union flag to the Federals at Fayetteville, Arkansas, and, pointed out the leading secessionists and their property in that place, has been arrested by our troops, and was brought to VanBuren in strong irons on last Friday.

Late advices from Clarksville, Ark, state that it will be a week before the fight occurs at Boston Mountain.

The latest advices from New Madrid represent the Federal army twenty thousand strong, within two days march of that place. A skirmish occurred on Saturday between their advance guard of one thousand cavalry, and a force of two hundred under Gen. Thompson. Gen T. was driven in. The Federal loss was twenty-five.

The Confederates are in large force at New Madrid, and expect to whip the Federals there.

Late advices from Nashville represent that only three Union flags are flying there. The Lincoln soldiers are surprised and chagrined on account of the little sympathy exhibited for the Union.

Capt. Morgan captured ninety Federals on last Thursday night.

Every night the Federal pickets are killed or captured.

The Federal pickets now extend their operations to Franklin, twenty miles south of Nashville.

There was a skirmish at Savannah, Miss., near Fastport, on Friday last. Eighteen Federals, from the gun-boats, were killed. Four were killed on our side.

Gen. Johnston is falling back to a convenient supporting distance of the Charleston Road.

A battle is expected every day with the Federals at Boston Mountain.

LATER FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 4 h, 1862.

A report from New Madrid, Missouri, states that the Federal army was thirty miles from that place, still advancing upon it. Their guard was five miles off. No fighting yet.

The Federals at Nashville are conducting themselves with marked propriety. All the Confederate soldiers on furlough are being arrested. A company belonging to Col. Bates' Regiment, forty strong, was arrested on Thursday night while crossing the river, making their way home.

But few stores are open in Nashville. Two Federal flags were flying from the capitol and the Court House. There have been no arrests of private citizens.

Reinforcements are coming forward to Memphis, in defense of the Mississippi valley. Gen. Johnston is falling back to Decatur. [Decatur county is in the West central part of Tennessee. Tennessee river forms its entire Eastern boundary, and Beech river flows through it.—JOURNAL.]

LATER FROM EUROPE.

CENTREVILLE, VA., March 4th, 1862

The steamship Arabia arrived at Halifax last Saturday, bringing Liverpool dates via Queenstown, to the 16th February.

The American question was occupying much of the attention of Parliament. Attention had been called to the stone blockade, the distress in the manufacturing districts, &c.

The government was very busy preparing all the information in its possession relative to the blockade, to lay before Parliament.

The French papers think that the questions relative to Mexican affairs will lead to the fall of the Palmerston Cabinet. It is believed that Mexico will be coerced into a monarchy.

It is believed in Rome that Austria meditates a war against Piedmont.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Consols 93¼.

HAVRE, Feb. 15.—Cotton—Sales for the week of 13,500 bales. Orleans tres ordinare 160 a 162.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.—Cotton—Sales to-day (Saturday) of 12,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. Quotations are unchanged and the market is firm.

FROM THE NORTH AND WEST.

Gen. Lander, of the Federal army, is dead. Gen. Shields succeeds him.

The evacuation of Columbus has been officially announced. The report from Com. Foote that the stores and equipments, and perhaps the town has been buried, is contradicted.

It is said that Andrew Johnson will be appointed a Brigadier General, to act as Military Governor of Tennessee.

The Treasury Department has ordered that all the Cotton taken at Nashville, valued at one hundred thousand dollars, be sent to New York.

Fortifications for the defense of Delaware Bay have been recommended, at a cost of eight hundred thousand dollars.

The Federal frigate Vermont was spoken on the 27th ult., off Cape Cod. She had lost her rudder, both anchors, sails, &c., and the vessel is supposed to be lost.

The St. Lawrence sailed on the 2d inst., from Boston for Hampton Roads.

The War Department refuses to transmit letters to the Southern States.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1st.—The steamer St. Louis sailed to-day with four hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars in treasure, for New York.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Foreign Exchange one hundred and thirteen. There is not much change in the price of Stocks.

A dispatch dated Harper's Ferry, Feb. 28th, states that Gen. Banks occupied Harper's Ferry on Wednesday by means of a pontoon bridge.

It is said that Com. Foote has been up the Tennessee river to Eastport, Miss.

MORE FEDERAL TRANSPORTS SAILED—CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., March 4th, 1862.

A dispatch from Norfolk states that sixteen Federal transports left Old Point to-day, seaward bound.

It is understood that the House of Representatives, to-day, passed a bill authorizing the creation of the office of commanding General of the Army and Navy.

The Military Committee of the House reported a bill authorizing the commanding Generals to destroy Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce liable to fall into the hands of the Yankees. Compensation to the owners to be provided for by subsequent legislation. The bill will become a law at an early day.

CAMP STEPHENS, NEAR COOSAWHATCHIE, S. C., February 24th, 1862.

At a meeting of Company I. (W. R. G.) 18th regiment N. C. Troops, held this day, Henry C. Evans was called to the Chair, and Owen Page requested to act as Secretary.—J. P. Bridger, J. Carroll and C. L. Chesnutt were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, who reported the following, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased the Almighty to remove from our ranks our esteemed comrades in arms, privates H. L. Boney, on the 11th, and E. S. Herring, on the 19th inst.,

Resolved, That by their soldiery bearing and quiet demeanor, they have endeared themselves to us, with whom they have associated, and we will ever remember their patriotic devotion to our beloved country, in whose cause their promising lives have been sacrificed.

Resolved, That we deeply feel their loss and regret that, embodying as they did so much that was commendable in soldier and citizen, they have been called from the stage of action to appear, thus early, at the Bar of God.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the families of the deceased, and trust they may be consoled with the pleasing reflection of knowing it is our hope and belief, from their christian-like character and patient suffering, they have gone to dwell with the righteous.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the families of the deceased, also, to the Wilmington Journal, requesting the kindness of publication.

H. C. EVANS, Chairman.

OWEN PAGE, Secretary.

From Nashville.

We have information from Nashville up to noon of Wednesday, the 26th inst., through gentlemen who left there at that hour. General Buel and Commodore Foote had arrived and occupied the city with about 30,000 troops. Buell had crossed over from Edgefield, on the north bank of the Cumberland, with twenty-three regiments, and Foote had brought up nineteen transports and one gunboat from Fort Donelson, with about 10,000 men and formed a junction with him.

The United States flag was immediately raised upon the dome of the capitol, and floats there now.

We are informed that, upon the entrance of the enemy's army into the city, but one Federal flag was exhibited, and that was from the shop of a Yankee jeweler, who had long been suspected of disloyalty. The feeling in Nashville was strongly Southern, and deep gloom seemed to cover the community. The stores were all closed, and business was at a perfect stand still.

The citizens are represented as avoiding intercourse of any kind with the invaders, and as keeping aloof from them socially.

Two British flags had been raised by property holders, thus evidencing their intention to claim the protection of that government.

Buell was to have issued his proclamation on yesterday.

The colonel of the regiment that raised the United States flag on the State house, publicly alleged that persons would not be tolerated who either openly endorsed the government of Jeff. Davis, or denounced that of Abraham Lincoln.—*Memphis Appeal, Feb. 28th.*

GEN. BUCKNER INDICTED FOR TREASON.—The Louisville *Journal*, of the 20th inst., asserts that Judge Catron, formerly of Tennessee, of the United States Supreme Court, holding a session of the Circuit Court in that city, had issued a bench warant for the arrest of Gen. S. B. Buckner, for treason, and that an officer had left for Cairo to obtain him at the hands of the millitary authorities there.

We learn from the Winchester "Republican," of the 28th ult., that the enemy, numbering about 1,000, have crossed into Harper's Ferry. Romney is still held by the Federals in considerable force. They enemy's cavalry, to the number of 200, took possession of Charlestown Wednesday night.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Arrival of the Confederate steamer Nashville—The Yankees again outwitted—Popular Sentiment in Europe.

PETERSBURG, March 1st, 1862.

The Confederate States steamer "Nashville" reached Beaufort, North Carolina, yesterday morning, at 7 A. M., from Southampton, having successfully eluded the blockading steamers at the entrance of the harbor, one of which—the "Albatros," it is supposed, fired some twenty or thirty shots at her but without effect. She brings about $3,000,000 worth of stores chiefly for the use of the Treasury and Postoffice Departments. From an officer of the "Nashville" we gather the following account of her trip.

Leaving Southampton at 4 P. M., on the 3d of February, within full sight of the Tuscarora, which had but just returned from a six days' cruise outside the harbor, and was then engaged in coaling up, the Nashville steered for Bermuda, and after successfully weathering a terrific gale of six days' duration, which disabled one of her engines, reached her destination at 2 P. M. on the 20th, without having caught so much as a glimpse, even, of the eight vessels of war which had been expressly detailed by the Lincoln Government to effect her capture, and whose vigilance had been stimulated by the offer of $200 000 as prize money for the "rebel" steamer.

Supplying herself with coal, the Nashville departed from Bermuda at 11 A. M., on the 24th inst., under the pilotage of the master of a Southern schooner which had run the blockade a few days before with a cargo of turpentine and rosin, and who expressed the fullest confidence in his ability to conduct the ship safely into port. On the 26th inst, she encountered, on the margin of the Gulf Stream, the Yankee schooner Robert Gilfilan, Captain Smith, bound from Philadelphia to St. Domingo with an assorted cargo of flour, pork butter, cheese, and other provisions. Removing from the schooner such of her cargo as was deemed valuable, and transferrying her crew to the steamer as prisoners, the prize was fired and in a few minutes completely destroyed.

About dawn on Friday morning the steamer reached the vicinity of her destined harbor, off which was espied a Yankee war steamer, apparently in close watch of the approaching vessel. It was the crisis of the trip, and its perilous nature may be understood, when it is known that the entire armament of the "Nashville" consisted of two rifled six-pounders, while that of her antagonist consisted of several formidable guns of immense calibre and range.

Nothing daunted, however, but with every energy wrought up to the highest pitch of determination, the gallant commander of the Nashville, displaying the "stars and stripes" at his mast head, and with it a signal flag, which, in the uncertain light of the morning, was well calculated to blind the Yankee commander as to the real character of the stranger, ordered his vessel to be steered boldly towards the blockading steamer.—The manœuvre was promptly performed, and the Nashville was almost within musket range of the Yankee, but between her and the harbor, when Capt. Pegram ordered the stars and stripes to be lowered, and in their stead the stars and bars of the Confederacy displayed at fore, main, and peak. This defiant movement of the Nashville was almost immediately after responded to by the Yankee, who, as if now recognizing the "rebel" steamer, fired a volley after her, and started in rapid pursuit, firing as rapidly as the guns could be loaded and discharged; but the eager agitation of the Yankee gunners marred their aim, and the shots fell far wide of our noble steamer, which was then dashing gallantly forward under a full head of steam, and in a comparatively few minutes was safely within range of the protecting guns of Fort Macon, and beyond the range of her chagrined pursuer.

From Beaufort Captain Pegram and Paymaster R. Taylor, of the Nashville, proceeded to this city, from whence they started for Richmond, in the 9 o'clock train this morning.

My informent speaks in glowing terms of the kindness of the English people, who showered upon the crew and officers of the Nashville all manner of sympathetic attentions. As an instance of the good feeling of the English towards us, and of their confidence in our cause it is related to me by an officer of the Nashville, that £400,000 sterling—$2,000,000—was at one period advanced to the Nashville, by a single English mercantile house. All classes are load and earnest in their expressions of sympathy for the Confederacy, and of detestation of the "Yankee Nation."

The ladies of England are especially prominent in their manifestations of favor and regard for the South, and are designated by my informant as the "fiercest Secessionists" he ever saw. It was rumored in England, and the rumor confidently reported here by Captain Pegram, that the independence of the Confederacy would be first recognized, and that right speedily by Belgium.

The following is a list of the officers of the Nashville:

Commander—R. P. Pegram.
Lieutenant—J. W. Bennett.
" W. C. Whittle.
Acting Master—J. H. Ingram, Jr.
Paymaster—Richard Taylor.
Surgeon—J. L. Ancrum.
Midshipmen—Cary, Dalton, Pegram, (son of the commander,) Sinclair, Hamilton, Bullock, McClintock and Thomas.
Captain's Clerk—Hasell.

Her crew consists of sixty men.

The Nashville brings the intelligence, that on February 22d, an order was officially promulgated at Bermuda, prohibiting to the United States Government the use of that port as a coal depot. Several schooners laden with coal, reached Bermuda a few days before the promulgation of the order.

The "Sumter" was at Gibraltar at latest accounts. She had captured 21 Yankee vessels, nearly all of which were subsequently destroyed. The arrival of the Nashville creates general rejoicing here. The news she brings has restored the cheerful spirits of our people, and inspired them with renewed hopes. HUGUENOT.

From the Greensboro' Patriot.

A CALL FOR MILITIA.—From the following order, which was received by the Colonels of militia in this county, it will be seen that one-third of the militia are called out:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C., Ad. General's Office, February 13th, 1862.

Colonel:—You will forthwith detail one-third of all the men liable to Militia duty in your Regiment, allowing them first to Volunteer, and if the requisite number is not obtained, then, by lot. They will immediately equip, and prepare themselves with their own arms, or the best they can procure, and be ready at any moment to march to any point which may be invaded. Any person owning a serviceable gun, and who was not selected, shall be required to take the place of any one who has no gun and who has been selected, unless he will give up his gun as a loan, or to be assessed and paid for by the State. This call for the Militia is to repel an expected invasion, and is not a draft as contemplated in Sec. 68, New Militia Law. Returned Volunteers are not excused. Substitutes will be allowed.

The Colonel is authorized to discriminate in favor of any district that furnished a large proportion of Volunteers over other districts in the country which has furnished a less proportion; and the following persons will be exempt from this call: all workmen in any factory, engaged in working for the State, or making arms, lead or powder, or in ship building for the State, Confederate States; the necessary employees of the telegraph, or daily press, or ferrymen, and keepers of canal locks, State officers and those persons whose employment in the service of the State is inconsistent with military duty, and persons excused under the Militia Law, Sec. 4. The Colonel will also discriminate in favor of those persons who are in feeble health, or whose connection with the public institutions, or other peculiar employments, shall require their presence at home. These should be excused before the lot, and one-third of those left taken.

The Colonel, when the numbers will admit, will form the men thus designated into companies of not less than 80, with one Captain, one 1st Lieutenant, and two 2nd Lieutenants, to be selected from the officers of the Regiment, of the respective rank above designated, and the necessary non-commissioned officers to be selected in like manner; and when more than two companies go from a Regiment, one of the Field Officers shall command them. The companies when ordered to march shall carry with them what ammunition they can, and five days provisions.

Companies thus formed shall march at once on the order of seven (7) Justices, as provided for in Section 80, "Militia" Revised Code, or by an order from the Governor, and report to any General of the C. S. A. who may have called for them; and you will report by letter at once to this office when they move. Each Captain as soon as his company is designated, will make a list of his men and forward a copy of it at once to this office, through the Colonel.

The Governor's orders will be given to the Generals; or, in special cases, to save time, to commanders of Regiments or Companies, copies being sent to the Generals. Commanding officers of Regiments may receive authority to buy serviceable arms, when needed, on application to this office.

Regiments will be credited with those persons who may volunteer for the war, after the receipt of this circular, and such persons will be counted as so many toward the one-third now called for, and will be discharged from the Militia as soon as the oath to serve for the war has been taken.

When three companies go from a regiment, the Col. will detail the senior Surgeon to accompany them; when two companies go, the second Surgeon; and with one company, the junior Surgeon.

Persons selected will be allowed to volunteer for the war at any time.

Authority being given to the Colonels to exempt persons coming under certain classes, individual exceptions will not be made by the Governor, and application therefor should be sent to the Colonel and not the Governor.

All circulars and orders inconsistent with this circular, are hereby revoked.

By order of Governor Clark.

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

THE ENEMY ON SHIP ISLAND.—Sergeant Rice, of one our batteries on the seacoast, brought to the city this morning, on the Oregon, three prisoners, who were captured by some of the artillerists, in a yawl, off Mississippi City. The prisoners were a sergeant and two privates, who represent that they belong to Gen. Butler's body guard of horse, who came from Boston in the Constitution. They professed to be very sick of Ship Island, and were probably in the act of deserting. They report that there are about four thousand infantry and four or five hundred horse on the island, under the command of Gen. Phelps, and that they are waiting for the arrival of Gen. Butler to commence operations. The horses brought to the island had all died, except five and there was a great deal of distress in the army, the water used by the troops being of the most unwholesome and distasteful character, and that great dissatisfaction exists among the men. There are several frigates and gunboats lying off the island.—*New Orleans Delta, 22 inst.*

WHY THE NASHVILLE BROUGHT NO ARMS.—Some disappointment was expressed by almost every one, that the Nashville had brought no arms from Europe, for the use of our Government. When, however, it is recollected that the Nashville was tolerated in English waters, and protected from destruction by the neutrality and courtesy of the British Government, our readers will at once perceive that to have taken in a cargo of war material such as had been interdicted by the Queen's proclamation, would have been a gross violation not only of hospitality, but of courtesy and the laws of neutrality. The Nashville, it must be remembered, is a Government war ship, and not a merchantman.

Richmond Enquirer.

IMPORTANT FROM COLUMBUS.—Scouts, who arrived at Columbus Wednesday, reported to Gen. Polk that the enemy, 12,000 strong, were moving from Bloomfield, Mo., on New Madrid, and were only eighteen miles distant. We learn that there are 15 000 troops at Cairo, and about 30,000 within the vicinity of Paducah. Fifty thousand more—the same which we stated several days since as being transported from the Potomac—are daily expected at one or the other of the above points.

Thirty-nine Federal transports were at Cairo on Wednesday, apparently in readiness to move troops in some direction.

The sick, connected with the army, are being moved from Columbus. Some of them arrived in the city last night. No entrance into, or exit from that place is now permitted to any person except those dispatched on government business.

We are pleased to learn that Gen. Beauregard is making prompt and energetic preparations to oppose the attack which now seems so imminent. The country reposes the utmost confidence in his ability to properly meet the emergency.—*Memphis Appeal, 28th ult.*

Late from Nashville.

We are informed by a very intelligent gentleman just returned from an attempt to reach Nashville by Railroad that he could not go beyond Murfresboro. General Buell has his pickets out some distance this side of Nashville, and very close to each other. He states that Mr. John Morgan, a citizen well known in Nashville, was present, and listened to the address of the Lincoln general when he addressed the citizens; and he captured by the aid of them, thirty-five of the pickets thrown out the first night, and brought them down to Murfreesboro. Hurrah for John Morgan! We want a thousand or two or men just like him, and then the vandal hordes of the North *would dread to be successful*. But, we are glad to see that the recent disaster are having the effect of arousing the people to a sense of their danger and of their responsibilities, and of causing them to rally around the standard at their country.

CUFFY AT THE BATTLE OF LEESBURG.—The Southern Monthly has the following:

A negro who accompanied his master to Virginia, was giving his "experience" at the battle of Leesburg, on his return to Memphis, to a fellow servant, as follows: "Folks may talk as much as dey please 'bout not bein' skeered on de battle field; dis chile kin tell different tale from dat. When dem minny balls 'gin to whistle and de cannon to roar, and de hosses to pitch and rar, I tell you! de kink cum'd out o' *dis* nigger's wool. I said, 'Massa, les me and you git back o' dem trees, and we can shoot widout bein' shot at.' Young massa turn he eye at me till I feel like gittin' into a auger hole. Den I say, 'Massa, you don't keer nuffin for your life, please sar give me your commission to git out ob de way o' dese bullets, sar.'" He kinder smile at me and say, 'you hab my commission.' I tell you, I runn'd like skeered dog. Putty quick I cumm'd to biggest kind o' holler log, and just as I stooped down to git in, I hears somebody cry out like dey had pain in deir stommick, 'O dey is setting deir slaves upon us!' and true as I's here to day, dat are log was chuck full o' dem Yankees! Yah! yah! yah!"

SHARP SHOOTING ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER.—We learn that some of our citizens are preparing for effective service on the Tennessee river. They will not go in squads of more than five or six. Each man is a practiced shot, with a rifle at long range, and each will go prepared with not less than one hundred rounds. They will take with them nothing but ground coffee, relying upon the citizens and their guns for food. They propose, in these small squads, to guard the Tennessee river. They will take their opportunities from behind trees, logs, and in the narrow bends of the river, to pick off the Lincoln pilots. They can plank a Minie ball in a sheet of foolscap paper, at a distance of six hundred yards; and we venture the assertion that such a corps of sharp-shooters will be as great a terror to the enemy's boats as our gunboats were at Fort Donelson. Let each county bordering on the Tennessee river, in West Tennessee, send a squad of such men on this duty, and the pilots will soon refuse to ascend a stream where death awaits them behind any big tree. A man may face a known or seen danger; but when he cannot divine how, from what quarter, at what moment the arrow may be sped, he will shrink from it with an unaccountable dread. Let our people feel, in this war, that any defense is lawful, and our cause must be successful.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

YANKEE SPIES.—Two Lincoln spies, giving the names of John Scully and Pryce Lewis, were arrested at the Monument Hotel on Friday last, and are now in prison. The proof of their connection with the secret service of the enemy is most positive. They were recognized on the street by a young lady, whose baggage they searched in Baltimore, while she was on her way to the South. Suspecting that they were detective officers sent by the Yankee Government to Richmond, she communicated her suspicions to a young man, who gave information of the presence of the strangers at General Winder's office. The officers in pay of our Government were immediately put upon the track, and discovered them in a private house. Here the young man was introduced to their presence, much to the discomfort and chagrin of the guilty parties. They became so much confused that they hastened away to the Hotel, leaving their overcoats behind. They were followed, and captured by the detectives. Both of them claim to be English subjects, and they are in reality native born Englishmen, and have claimed the protection of that Government. But this will avail them little, since it is clearly shown, by evidence not prudent to detail in this place, that they are paid hirelings of the enemy.

Richmond Enquirer.

STRINGENT ORDER.—The Richmond *Examiner* learns that General Johnston has published a very severe but admirable general order in relation to the conduct of our troops in battle. Before going into battle every Capt. will call the roll of his company, and coming out of action will again call the roll, and every man missing, who is not dead, wounded, or absent on leave, will be court-martialed for cowardice. Carrying the wounded from the field in the midst of an action is also prohibited, and every man going to the rear on any pretext whatever will be shot by the file officers. This looks like business.

PLOUGH CASTINGS,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. For sale at JAMES WILSON'S Oil, Leather, Saddlery, Trunk and Harness Establishment, Feb. 20th. No. 5 Market Street.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Arrest of "Union Men" in Richmond.

On Saturday night Captain Goodwin, by order of the government, proceeded with a party of select men to the farm of John Minor Botts, and took him and all of his papers and private correspondence in custody. Leaving an officer in charge of the papers and household of Botts, Captain Goodwin brought him prisoner to this city, and lodged him in McDaniel's negro jail, situated in Blankinship's alley, some fifty yards north of Franklin street.

Captain Goodwin then went to the farms of Valentine Heckler and Franklin Stearns, and took both of these well-known Union men, and all of their papers and letters, and brought them to this city.

Botts' and Heckler's letters and papers have not yet been examined. Stearns' letters have undergone only a cursory and partial examination, and, so far, nothing of interest has been found among them, except several letters from his friend Botts begging for money.

We are under the impression that, as yet, the government is in possession of no positive information that would convict Botts of treason. But he is known to be the recognized leader of all the disaffected, all the low Germans of the Red Republican, Carl Schurz school, and of the vile remnant of the Union party.

Against Stearns' and Heckler's loyalty the government has been for a month in the possession of the most conclusive evidence; and it feels confident of its ability to prove that both of these men have been loud in their denunciations of what they have been pleased to term the "rebellion," and have, over and again, expressed their entire property to restore the dominion in the South of the United States Government.

The man Wardwell, another party arrested, has, since the beginning of the war, been known to every citizen as a blatant and defiant Union man.

Miller, who has also been lodged in jail, is the chief, or high priest of the secret Black or Red German Republican Societies of Richmond, some of whose members, it can be proved, have, since the reverse of our army at Fort Donelson, boasted that they had thousands of arms and abundance of ammunition concealed in this city, and that the men were enrolled who would use them on the first approach of the Yankee army.

An Irishman, named John M. Higgins, has also been arrested and put in the same prison. Higgins is a connexion of Colonel Corcoran, of the Yankee army. Two of Higgins' aunts married two of Corcoran's uncles. A letter from Corcoran to Higgins, advising the latter to send his wife and family North, and containing assurances that he (Corcoran) would have them safely conveyed under flag of truce, has recently been intercepted by our government. Whether our government has any evidence of Higgins' intention to follow Corcoran's counsel has not transpired.

It is said that Stearns, the whiskey man, on approaching the prison, surveyed it with a most contemptuous expression, and remarked, "If you are going to imprison all the Union men you will have to provide a much larger jail than this." Mr. Stearns will, we think, be not a little mistaken in his calculations. If the government use its power wisely and firmly this great Union party, on which Stearns, and others like him, have based such great expectations, will, in a day, dwindle into ridiculously small proportions. By neglect, idle, ignorant and vicious persons have been allowed with impunity to boast their treasons in our streets.

The rumor that the above-mentioned parties had been arrested, was on every tongue yesterday morning, but no one could, with certainty, say whence the report originated or whether it was authentic. And not until a late hour in the evening was it known to be a fact that the parties were confined in McDaniel's jail. Very soon after the information became generally diffused, a crowd collected in the vicinity, and the matter freely discussed. Not a man was there but expressed himself in unmeasured terms of approbation of the course of the government. The only apprehension that seemed to be felt was, that the government would not be thorough and summary enough in its treatment of traitors. The universal sentiment seemed to be that the sight of a half dozen Yankee sympathizers dangling from as many lamp-posts would have a most wholesome and salutary effect.

While standing in the crowd, near the jail, our attention was attracted to a great quantity of burning paper flying out of one of the chimneys. It was immediately suggested that the prisoners, not having been properly searched, were destroying private and perhaps treasonable documents which they had about them.

We have reason to believe that many other arrests will be effected within the next twenty-four hours. We forgo to mention names, lest we might throw some impediment in the way of the authorities.

Now that the government appears really in earnest in the suppression of treason, it becomes every citizen who knows a man or set of men inimical to our country and cause to point them out.

DETENTION OF YANKEE PRISONERS—ARREST OF A HOSPITABLE PETERSBURGER.—Another detachment of Yankee prisoners, numbering in all about 190 men, including Col. Corcoran, of the 69th New York, and several other field officers, reached here from South Carolina on Friday evening, *en route* to Newport's News, where, together with the two or three hundred who preceded them to this city by a day or two, they are to be released on parole. The prisoners were detained some hours at Petersburg by the failure of the trains to connect, or some other circumstance, and received, it is said, some marked attentions from a number of citizens, who invited them to their homes, and were warmly courteous, if not friendly in their hospitable demonstrations. This excess of hospitality was telegraphed to Gen. Winder, who at once ordered the liberty of the Federal officers to be restricted, and one of their entertainers—a Mr. Scott, it is told us—to be arrested and brought to this city, which was accordingly done; the "citizen suspect" arriving here in the same train with the prisoners of war, under custody of officer Petersen, of Petersburg. This circumstance, together with others of recent occurrence in this city, all tending to justify the suspicion for some time entertained, that valuable information has, through the machinations of tories in our midst, been carried North by released prisoners of war, induced Gen. Winder to postpone indefinitely the departure of the Federals, who were to have left for Newport's News yesterday morning, and to prohibit all communication between citizens and the prisoners during the stay of the latter in Richmond.

Upon reaching this city from Petersburg the prisoners were searched, and in their possession was found maps of Richmond, Virginia and of Manassas, together with several letters of a treasonable character, obtained, it is thought, from parties in Petersburg. The discovery is likely to lead to further, and more dangerous developments of treason in our midst. It is proper to say here that in thus receiving and secreting this treasonable correspondence, the officers upon whom it was found have flagrantly violated their paroles.

Richmond Enquirer.

Run the Blockade.—The steamer *Gen. Miramon*, it is stated by the Mobile *Register*, has made a successful entry at New Orleans, with arms and munitions.

TAKE NOTICE.

All publications of donations, exceeding ten lines, will hereafter be charged for at our regular rates of advertising. Daily paper five cents per line. Weekly paper ten cents per line. We will publish acknowledgments cheerfully but not unnecessary details.

All obituary notices will be charged the same rates, and none will be published in our columns unless the cash is paid in advance. We are forced in self-defence to adopt and adhere to this rule, and we cannot and will not keep accounts of such matters. December 28th, 1861.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY!

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE WAR!!

TO go into a Regiment now forming under command of Col. JOHN L. CANTWELL.

Clothing, rations, and the usual pay allowed, and ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY MONEY paid when mustered into service. Apply soon to

JAMES W. LIPPITT, North East Corner of Front and Market Streets. Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 26th, 1862. 145&27-tf

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Wm. C. Meredith, in Christ Church, Winchester, Va., at 12 o'clock, M., Wednesday, the 26th ult., the Rev. JAMES B. AVIRETT, C. S. A., to Miss MARY L. D., eldest daughter of Mr. Philip Williams.

In Sampson county, on 6th Feb., by H. E. Johnson, Esqr., Mr. BRYAN MERRITT to Miss NANCY WARD.

DIED.

In this county, February 19th, 1862, Mrs. WINIFRED A. E., wife of Wm. Alderman, in the 25th year of her age.

" Why do we mourn departing friends,
Or shake at death's alarms?
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends,
To call them to his arms."

In New Hanover county, on the 25th February, 1862, TATE MURPHY, aged 8 years, 2 months and 14 days, son of Mr. Jas

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1862.

THERE IS, for a day or two, a lull in the news market. People await events with anxiety, but, we trust, without undue depression, for we are now at the most trying point of our history. As all felt, the first few months of 1862 are the most trying. They have been pregnant with reverses, and we cannot pretend to say with McClellan that our forces have suffered their last defeat, or made their last retreat. We must only hope for the best for a few weeks yet. Our army is in a transition state, weakened by furloughs given to troops re-enlisting for the war; wanting the reinforcements that are rapidly gathering to swell its ranks; wanting the power and confidence which a sense of adequate force alone can give. By next month our men actually in service will exceed those now actually present by something not far from one hundred thousand men. To this temporary weakness of our lines, with the advantages which it has given the enemy, President Davis alludes very plainly as the main cause of our recent reverses.—He congratulates Congress that the evil may now be said to be substantially at an end, and that we shall not again, during the war, be exposed to seeing our strength diminished by this fruitful cause of disaster—short enlistments.

The assurance of the President that the *materiel* of war has been secured in sufficient quantities, must be regarded as highly gratifying, while there is too much truth in his remark that the surrender at Roanoke Island must be felt to be deeply humiliating. We have been defending Col. Shaw from any imputations upon his courage or fidelity, because we have thought, and still think, and have good authority for thinking, that such imputations did him serious injustice. But on the other hand, from all we can learn, it would be folly to assert that Col. Shaw, while at Roanoke Island, distinguished himself either as a very energetic or able commander; and we must say, that to commit the defence of so important a post to a mere civilian Colonel seems to us the height of fatuity on the part of the superior authorities. The tremendous loss inflicted on the enemy, even as it was, shows what might have been done had any of our batteries swept the lower landings or had there been a second line of works upon which our forces as they fell back might have made a stand and awaited reinforcements. The way in which Major Hill's three guns stood for a day the fire of heavy guns from twenty-seven steamers, proves what can be done by well served works. We suppose there will be an investigation, and we will look for it with interest.

INQUEST.—Yesterday forenoon, (Friday, the 28th ult.) Coroner R. J. Jones held an inquest over the body of Jos. James, an Engineer on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, who came to his death from the effects of a blow, inflicted the evening before, by a knife in the hands of James Thompson. The facts, as testified to before the coroner's jury, appeared to be that on the evening of the occurrence, Thompson invited the deceased, together with three or four others, to go with him to the City Hotel and take a drink. One of the party replied "No, I have money enough to pay for my own drinks." The deceased replied to Thompson's invitation, "Yes, let's go and take a drink with him," after which they all repaired to the hotel; when arrived there, Thompson confronted one of the party, Mr. Gillican, and remarked, "Now I am ready for the man that insulted me down street," at the same time making a thrust at Mr. Gillican's throat with a knife. Mr. Gillican turned to retreat. While doing so, Thompson struck at him a second time. Mr. G. having got out of his reach, Thompson wheeled immediately round and remarked, "Damn you, I can whip the whole crowd," striking the deceased as he did so, in the neck, inflicting a wound from which he died, at half-past eleven o'clock the same night, the blow with the knife having been inflicted a little after five o'clock in the evening.

Thompson was fully committed on the charge of "Wilful Murder." The deceased bore an excellent character, and, as we learn, leaves a wife and family.

RE-ENLISTMENT IN THE 28TH REGIMENT.—We learn that Captain Moody's and Captain Montgomery's companies of the 28th Regiment have entered for the war, or for two years after the expiration of their present term of service. The same movement is going on spiritedly in other companies, and we are not without a confident expectation that nearly all will promptly re-enter for the war. Full six companies have already re-organized, and two more will probably do so before night.

A similar movement is progressing in our regiments at the forts and in South Carolina, but as we have not got the definite details we are unable at present to do more than allude to the fact.

SEE CALLS for men to make up the three companies authorized by our State Convention to be raised for local service at the batteries below the town of Wilmington. We should think that this would furnish an opportunity for service that the circumstances of many would lead them to prefer to any other. The gentlemen who propose to raise the companies are too well known to require any commendation from us. The sooner these companies are organized the better.

COL. SHAW.—The Newbern *Progress* learns that Col. Shaw is a Northern man, having been only fifteen years a resident of the South. The *Progress* is correctly informed about the first matter, but not about the last. Col. Shaw is a northern man by birth, but has resided in this State for over forty years, having come here when a mere boy, or almost a child. The associate editor of this paper recollects that Dr. Shaw was in this State as long as he can recollect any thing.

GOOD FOR BLADEN!—We had the pleasure yesterday of seeing Captain John A. Richardson, commander of the "Baden Artillery," now in service at Confederate Point, and the further pleasure of hearing from him, that his company, *en masse*, rank and file, without an exception, had entered for the war. With this spirit abroad, who shall despair of ultimate success. The Bladen Artillery is a full and fine looking, as well as a patriotic company. The ball of re-enlistment is fairly started here and will keep rolling.

THE following are the companies of the 28th Regiment that have already re-entered for the war:—Companies B, C, D, E, G, and K, commanded respectively by Captains Edwards, Lowe, Montgomery, Barringer, Martin and Moody. Two other companies are, we learn in process of re-organization, and will probably complete their arrangements this evening.

We understand that the regiment is to receive the compliment of a serenade this evening after dress parade.

WE HAD the pleasure, yesterday, of meeting and greeting Lieut. Col. Price, Lieut. Townshend and other friends, paroled prisoners from Roanoke. Col. Price, we are sorry to say, looks worsted; like a brave man upon whose spirit disaster has preyed, but without weakening his devotion to the cause. The younger officer look well, and are, no doubt, ready to go into the field as soon as relieved from their parole. All speak highly of the way in which Major Hill worked his battery.—That was the only battery engaged with the enemy's gun-boats, and, with its small armament, it held them well at bay. The fault of our defensive arrangements was, that none of our batteries swept either of the two Southern landings. An attempt made to land within range of Major Hill's battery, was promptly repulsed by a shower of grape. Who was to blame? Who located the batteries? Not Col. Shaw.

Daily Journal, 27th ult.

ARMS AND OTHER THINGS.—There are—there were—or at least there *ought to have been*, a sufficient number of good muskets and bayonets in the several U. S. Armories South, in the State armories, and among the people, all *public* arms, to have put good weapons in the hands of eight hundred thousand men, and yet with four hundred infantry regiments, numbering not more than three hundred and fifty thousand men, the several States and the Confederacy, are pushed for arms.

Why is this? The arms are somewhere, and they ought to be brought out. If A has a public weapon and does not himself use it, let him give it to B, or somebody else who will. There are hands all through the Confederacy stretched out to grasp *all* the good arms in the country. Inferior as we are to the Northern Union in mere numbers, we have, and we will have no lack of good and true men to fill our ranks, but for these men we want, if not the best weapons, at least the best the country can give, the best she has to give, and from this it follows that any man having in his possession any public arm which he does not promptly return, unless he holds it for some military purpose authorized by law, apart from the dishonesty of retaining what is not his own, is guilty of aiding and abetting the enemy, by weakening our cause to the extent at least of the soldier whom he keeps out of the field, for want of the arms with which he ought to be equipped.

After arms the great necessity is powder. To make that requires three ingredients, nitre, charcoal and sulphur. At first it was thought that sulphur was the great difficulty, but it turned out as we stated in an article upon the subject that the amount of sulphur among the sugar planters, or their factors, was ample for all military purposes, apart from all other sources of supply. Charcoal can, of course, be obtained in any quantity. Nitre is now the difficulty. It is produced naturally in caves in warm climates, mostly in India, somewhat in the caves in our own Southern States, but not in sufficient amount. In North Germany, Scandanavia, and perhaps elsewhere, it is made in beds composted in a certain way, and taken in payment of public taxes at a stipulated rate. But to get a nitre bed in good producing order, requires at least a year and a half or two years, so that these should be made at once. There is no time to be lost. In the meantime all the saltpetre in the hands of private individuals ought to be given freely to the government, or at least sold at a very moderate price. As to the composition o nitre beds, we will take it as an especial favour, if Dr. Emmons will be so kind as to furnish us with a simple formula, which we will publish, and keep standing for the direction of our people. We feel assured that the Doctor will do so at an early day.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* of Tuesday morning, has a long piece about the fight at Roanoke Island, in which a great deal is said about General Wise and General Wise's Legion. Now this is all flummery. The only orders that Col. Shaw got from General Wise were obeyed. Of the much talked of Wise Legion only three hundred men were engaged in the main fight. Of the engineering on the island, none was done by North Carolinians. The work at which the stand was made was, as we learn, planned by a Virginian—Lieut. Selden—a good and true and brave man, who has sealed his devotion with his life's blood. Such articles as that which forms the leader of the *Enquirer* of the 25th, are wrong, foolish, and calculated to do much harm. We dislike to talk so about a cotemporary which we respect so highly, but the fact is *so*, and is so felt.

OUR gallant volunteers in this vicinity are coming forward in the noblest manner to re-enlist for the war. From all the indications the per centage in all our regiments who will not re-enter will be small. The Ordinance, as passed by the Convention, is received with much favour by the volunteers, but the Ordinance originally reported by the Military Committee of that body would have spoiled everything.

WE HAVE heard any number of reports reflecting upon the courage and fidelity of Col. Shaw, the commander of the 8th Regiment N. C. Troops, and senior officer on Roanoke Island. We have endeavoured to find out the truth about this matter, and, so far as we can find, these reports do Col. Shaw the gravest injustice. We are bound to believe that this is done unintentionally, but it is none the less an injustice. We have the authority of those who saw Col. Shaw during the whole fight—whose position gave them opportunities of observation, and whose courage and fidelity no one in this section will question, to the fact that Col. Shaw bore himself as a brave and true man,—as brave and true a man as there was on the island. If he failed in military knowledge, he did so in common with many other men appointed from civil life. He was not a military engineer, and cannot be held responsible for any defect in our field works or other defensive arrangements. In truth, even on the day of battle he was acting under orders from General Wise.

WE ARE indebted to the courtesy of Robert Strange, Esq., for the following copy of an ordinance passed by the State Convention, which may be of some interest to the people of this town,—and of other towns on our coast:—

AN ORDINANCE

CONFERRING ON THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TOWN OF WILMINGTON AND OTHER TOWNS, CERTAIN POWERS FOR THE DEFENCE THEREOF.

Be it ordained, &c., That the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington shall have power to place obstructions in the river, and to erect, or to complete if already in process of erection, any work or works, upon or at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, or around, near or within the said town, which they may deem necessary for the defence thereof, and also, for the like purpose to purchase cannon, powder, ball and other munitions of war. *Provided*, that the said obstructions are placed in the river with the consent of the Confederate officer in command.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That to meet the expenses, &c., the Commissioners shall have power to borrow money and to lay taxes, &c.

SEC 3. *Be it further ordained*, That whenever the commanding officer shall certify that the expenses incurred by the Commissioners under this ordinance, were necessary for the State defense, the same shall be a charge upon the public treasury. *Provided*, that application shall have first been made to the Confederate Government, and they shall have failed to assume the payment of the same six months after said application.

SEC. 4. That the provisions of this ordinance be extended to the Commissioners of the towns of Newbern and Washington, or any other towns that may make the same application under similar circumstances.

By the President of the Confederate States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The Congress of the Confederate States has by law vested in the President the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in cities in danger of an attack by the enemy:

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do hereby proclaim that martial law is extended over the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth and the surrounding country to the distance of ten miles from said cities, and all civil jurisdiction and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* are hereby declared to be suspended with the limits aforesaid.

This proclamation will remain in force until otherwise ordered.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at the City of Richmond, on this twenty seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

[SEAL.]

[Signed,] JEFFERSON DAVIS.

ATTENTION!

Thirty-First Regiment North Carolina Troops.

Officers and privates belonging to the 31st Regiment North Carolina Troops, who are on furlough, or who have escaped from Roanoke Island, will report to me on the 3rd day of March next, at Lumberton, N. C.

By order of Maj. Gen. Benj. Huger.

C. GODWIN,
Capt. Commanding Co. A.,
31st Reg't N. C. T.

Lumberton, N. C., Feb. 25, 1862.

N. B.—All officers and privates in Wake, Orange, Harnett and other Counties convenient, will report to Lieut. Bryant, at Raleigh, on the 2d day of March next, prepared to take the cars *en route* for Lumberton. C. G., Capt.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY gratefully acknowledge the receipt of one hundred dollars, from Messrs. FULTON & PRICE, of the Wilmington *Journal*, being the amount collected by these gentlemen to reinburse the Sisters for the losses which they sustained by the late conflagration.—*Charleston Courier.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

THE ENEMY OCCUPY NASHVILLE.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb 27th, 1862.

The Lynchburg Republican has a special dispatch dated Bristol, Tennessee, to-day, stating that the enemy occupied Nashville on Sunday last.

The Confederates taken prisoners at Fort Donelson number about 7,000; killed 500, and wounded 1,500.

The enemy admits a loss of from 6,000 to 10,000 killed and wounded on their side.

Gen. Floyd saved all of his command except the 20th Mississippi and Guy and Jackson's batteries,—they are prisoners.

CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 26, 1862.

Congress proceedings, to-day, are unimportant.

The President has not yet sent in his cabinet appointments. The opinion prevails in well informed circles that an entire re cast of the cabinet will be made. Strong outside pressure favor Toombs for the Secretary of War. It is believed to be the earnest desire of the President to divide the cabinet appointments among the most prominent and capable of former political parties.

Edwin H. Erving, of Tennessee, has been mentioned as probably to be tendered a place.

The following cast of the cabinet is generally reported:
Benjamin, Secretary of State.
Lee, Secretary of War.
H. V. Johnson, Attorney General.
Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury.
Henry, of Kentucky, Post Master General.
Randolph, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 27th, 1862.

The Senate has confirmed A. P. Hill and J. J. Pettigrew, both from North Carolina, as Brigadier Generals.

A resolution has unanimously passed the Senate to entertain no peace propositions excluding any portion of the soil of the Confederate States, and declaring that the war will be continued until the enemy is expelled from the Confederacy.

In the House, Mr. Miles, chairman of the military committee, reported a bill creating the office of Commanding General in the Confederate army during the war.

The indications are strong that the bill will pass. Pending its adoption, the House went into secret session.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 27th, 1862.

President Davis has issued his proclamation declaring Martial Law in Norfolk, Portsmouth and the surrounding country.

It is understood that Congress, to-day, passed an act authorizing the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, in certain cases.

FROM THE NORTH—ARRIVAL OF A FLAG OF TRUCE—THE ARMY IN THE WEST—DOINGS AT WASHINGTON—SKIRMISH NEAR OCCOQUAN—GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON—EFFECTS OF THE STORM, &c.

NORFOLK, Feb. 27.—The flag of truce to-day from Fortress Monroe brings Northern papers of yesterday.

Sixty passengers, principally women and children, came up in the flag of truce boat.

The New York Herald advances the opinion that a great battle will soon occur near Nashville.

The Confederate troops were actively engaged at Columbus on Monday, for an important movement. A flag of truce had been sent from Columbus by the Confederates to the Federal gunboats. Some of the Southern officers went on board and had a consultation for two hours with the Federal officers. The squadron then left.

President Lincoln signed, on Tuesday, the Treasury Note bill for two hundred millions. The fifty millions previously issued will be recognized as a legal tender.

A bill passed the House on Tuesday, prohibiting all military officers from restoring fugitives from service; thus virtually repealing the fugitive slave law.

A resolution was also adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of imposing an export duty of three cents per pound on cotton, and that no cotton shall be sent away until the tax is paid.

The New York *Herald* says that General Tilghman has been sent to the Illinois penitentiary at Alton, and to remain there until his blood cools.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—More confidence is felt in the cotton trade. Middling Uplands are quoted at from 22 to 23 cents per pound.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—The stock of American cotton at Liverpool is 204,970 bales. The quantity of cotton at sea at the present time from America is not a single bale, while at this date last year there were 310,000 bales.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The North Star arrived to-day from Aspinwall, and she brings $759,000 in specie.

The intelligence from the South Pacific coast announces that peace reigns from Ecuador to Uruguay. There is a strong feeling against the Spanish Government because it has threatened to reconquer all her former provinces.

The Lincoln Government has taken military possession of all telegraph lines in the United States.

A skirmish occurred on Tuesday near the Occoquan, between a body of Texan Rangers and Federal troops. Several of the latter were killed and wounded.

The nomination of General Winfield Scott as an additional envoy extraordinary, has not been acted on.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—A most disastrous fire occurred here to-day during a furious storm of snow and hail. An immense amount of property was destroyed, and many buildings, including the Exchange Hotel, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $870,000. The great tower of the Catholic Church, in East Boston, was blown down during the same night, demolishing the smaller tower. Two thousand bales of cotton and eighty thousand bushels of corn and oats were among the goods destroyed.

A terrific storm raged throughout the North on Monday, causing great destruction to property in New York and Brooklyn. Buildings and steeples were blown down, shipping damaged, and great injury caused to buildings in Washington, Baltimore, and other cities.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The ship Grotto, from Havre, two brigs, and three schooners, are ashore in Martha's Vineyard Sound. The sea is breaking over them.

Another new gun-boat has been finished and had arrived at New York.

Four gun-boats left New York on Saturday for Key West.

The New York Herald warns the Federal Congress that this is no time to allow the import of foreign goods to increase, and says that in a few months the exports of food to Europe may cease; and if cotton is not ready to take their place, the deficiency will have to be supplied by gold.

FURTHER FROM THE NORTH.

NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 28th, 1862.

The Federal steamer Express is reported as having been lost on the Eastern shore of Virginia during the gale of the 24th inst.

The steamer Hoboken, engaged in laying the telegraph cable across the Bay, is ashore at Cape Henry, and is going to pieces. The crew were saved by the steamer Spaulding.

The attempt to lay the telegraph cable across Chesapeake Bay is a failure. The half laid end is buried up and the balance lost.

The Federal gunboat Forbes is ashore at Nag's Head.

One ship, four brigs and two schooners are ashore at Holmes' Hole.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, under date of Feb. 7th, says that the distress at Rouen and Lyons is so great among the *ouvriers*, that serious fears are entertained of disturbances. Many mills have stopped for want of cotton, and many thousands are out of employment.—The correspondent says that unless the Emperor interferes in the American quarrel they must starve, and that unless Gen. McClellan speedily strikes a blow, the Washington government will be exposed to a pressure from France, and perhaps England. The people of France are losing confidence in the Northern government to put down the revolution, and the cry for help from the manufacturing depots will soon be heard and heeded by the Imperial government.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—There is a spasm in the money market, and bankers are lending all their money at seven per cent. Enquiries for Federal and State Stocks are active.—Missouri and Tennessee are lower. The leading Railroad shares are lower. Virginia sixes 64, North Carolina 72.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

STILL FURTHER FROM THE NORTH AND WEST—THE NEW YORK HERALD BLUSTERING—THE FEDERAL SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY UNEASY, &c., &c.

NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 28th, 1862.

Northern papers of the 27th inst. have been received.

There were no movements on the 26th of the Army of the Potomac.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—A dispatch from Fort Donelson says that a boat just from Clarksville reports the evacuation of Nashville, and that the Governor had burned all the State documents and retreated to Murfreesboro'. Gen. Grant had declared martial law over Western Tennessee.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28th.—It is reported that the Confederates will make a stand at Columbus, Randolph and Memphis.—Forces are concentrating at Memphis, and the streets have been barricaded with cotton bales. The reports of the pacification of Tennessee are denied. The Governor had made a patriotic and spirited war speech. The mortar fleet is finished.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The cotton market shews more tone and stability. Sales of 1,000 bales at 23 cents for middling upland. The Herald says that in a very short time we will be in possession of two millions of bales, captured at Savannah, Charleston, Memphis, &c., and that we will be able to send Europe her usual supply for the year, and then the price will decline to the usual figures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Committee of Ways and Means are laboring at the tax bill. Its principal features are unknown.

Secretary Chase says that the actual payments average one million and a half per day yet, and that arrearages have largely accumulated, causing serious trouble and distress. Payment is urgently required of the unsatisfied requisitions of several debts, amounting to twenty-six millions and a half. The floating debt exceeds forty millions of dollars, for which certificates of debt are to be issued.

A general bankrupt bill will be reported at an early day.

ESCAPE OF GEN. GEO. B. JOHNSON—DASHING FEAT OF CAPT. MORGAN, &c.

AUGUSTA, GEO., Feb. 28, 1862.

The Atlanta Confederacy of this morning says that Gen. George Bushwood Johnson had escaped from Fort Donelson and arrived at Murfreesboro' on Sunday.

Heavy rains on the roads from Nashville had greatly damaged the bridges.

The bridge over Rock river fell with the train, killing Lieut. Col. Johnson and wounding several others.

Capt. John W. Morgan dashed into Nashville on Monday, and captured twenty-five Federals.

From the Memphis Appeal.

THE BATTLES AT FORT DONELSON!—GEN. PILLOW'S REPORT!

MEMPHIS, February 25, 1862.

EDITORS APPEAL:—There is so much anxiety felt by the country, so much misapprehension in the public mind as to the results of the battles fought at Fort Donelson, and so much excitement among the friends and relatives of those surrendered, that I deem it proper to lay before the public my official report of the several conflicts. This I am aware is irregular, and in violation of the usages of the government, but feel that the extraordinary circumstances of the case justify a departure from usage so far as to publish the report, not doubting but that the government will approve of the motive which induces its publication.

GID. J. PILLOW, Brigadier-General.

COLUMBIA, TENN., February 18, 1862.

Capt. Clarance Derrick, Assistant Adjutant-General:

On the 8th inst. Gen. A. S. Johnston ordered me to proceed to Fort Donelson and take command of that post. On the 9th inst. I arrived at that place. In detailing the operations of the forces under my command at Fort Donelson, it is proper to state the condition of that work, and of the forces constituting its garrison. When I arrived I found the work on the river battery unfinished and wholly too weak to resist the force of heavy artillery. I found a ten-inch columbiad and thirty-two pound rifle gun had not been mounted. Deep gloom was hanging over the command, and the troops were greatly depressed and demoralized by the circumstances attending the surrender of Fort Henry and the manner of retiring from that place. My first attention was given to the necessity of strengthening this work, and mounting the two heavy guns, and to the construction of defensive works to protect the rear of the river battery. I imparted to the work, all the energy which it was possible to do, laboring day and night with the whole command. The battery was without a competent number of artillerists, and those that were there, were not well instructed in the use of their guns. To provide for this want I placed the artillery companies under active course of instruction in the use of their guns. I detailed Capt. Ross with his company of artillerists to the command of one of the river batteries. These heavy guns being mounted and provision made for working them, and a proper supply of ammunition having been procured by my orders from Nashville, I felt myself prepared to test the effect of the fire of the heavy metal against the enemy's gunboats, though the work was in need of more heavy pieces.

The armament of the batteries consisted of eight 32-pounders, three 32-pound carronades, one 10-inch columbiad, and one rifle gun of 32-pound caliber. The selection of the site for the work was an unfortunate one. While its command of the river was favorable, the site was commanded by the heights above and below on the river, and by a continuous range of hills all around the work to its rear.

A field-work of very contracted dimensions had been constructed for the garrison to protect the battery, but this field-work was commanded by the hills already referred to, and lay open to a fire of artillery from every direction except from the hills below. To guard against the effects of fire of artillery from these heights a line of defense works consisting of rifle pits and abattis for infantry, detached on our right, but continuous on our left, with defenses for our light artillery, were laid off by Maj. Gilmer—Engineer of Gen. A. S. Johnston's staff, but on duty with me at the post—around the rear of the battery and on the left flank—which artillery could reach our battery and inner field work, enveloping the inner work and the town of Dover, where our principal supplies of quarter and commissary stores were in deposit.

These works, pushed with the utmost possible energy, were not quite completed, nor my troops all in position, though nearly so when Brig. Gen. Floyd, my senior officer, reached that station. The works were laid off with judgment and skill by Maj. Gilmer, were well executed, and designed for the defense of the rear of the work, the only objection being to the length of the line, which, however, from the surroundings, was unavoidable. The length of the line, and the inadequacy of the force for its defense, was a source of embarrassment throughout the struggle which subsequently ensued in the defense of the position.

I had placed Brig. Gen. Buckner in command of the right wing, and Brig Gen. Johnson in command of the left. By extraordinary efforts we had barely got the works in a defensible condition when the enemy made an advance in force around and against the entire line of outer works.

THE BATTLE OF THE TRENCHES.

The first assault was commenced by the enemy's artillery against the centre of our left wing, which was promptly responded to by Capt. Green's battery of field artillery. After several hours of firing between the artillery of the two armies, the enemy's infantry advanced to the conflict all along the line, which was kept up and increased in volume from one end of the line to the other for several hours, when at last the enemy made a vigorous assault against the right of our left wing, the position assaulted being a hight commanded by Col. Heiman, and defended by his brigade, consisting of the 10th Tennessee, under command of Lieut. Col. McGavock, Col. Voorhies' Tennessee, Col. Hughes' Alabama, and Col. Head's Tennessee regiments of volunteers, and Capt. Maney's field battery.

This assault was vigorously made, and the position as vigorously defended, and resulted in the repulse of the enemy here and everywhere around the line. The result of the day's work pretty well tested the strength of our defensive line, and established, beyond question, the gallantry of the entire command, all of whom fought well at every portion of the line. The loss sustained by our forces in this engagement was not large, our men being mostly under the shelter of the rifle pits; but we, nevertheless, had quite a number killed and wounded, but owing to the continued fighting which followed, it was impossible to get any official report of the casualties of the day. On the same day our battery on the river was engaged with one of the enemy's gunboats, which occasioned quite a lively cannonading for more than an hour, in which the gallant Captain Dixon, of the Engineer corps, was killed instantly at the battery. This officer had been on duty for some months at the post, and had shewd great energy and professional skill; and, by his gallant bearing on that occasion, while directing the operations of the day under my orders, had justly earned for himself high distinction. His death was a serious loss to the service, and was a source of no little embarrassment in our after operations.

On the 28th we had quiet, but we saw the smoke of a large number of gunboats and steamboats at a short distance below. We also received reliable information of the arrival of a large number of fresh troops, greatly increasing the strength of the enemy's forces, already said to be from 20,000 to 30,000 strong.

THE BATTLE WITH THE GUNBOATS.

On the 13th these reinforcements were seen advancing to their position in the line of investment; and, while this was being done, six of the enemy's iron-cased gunboats were seen advancing up the river, five of which were abreast and in line of battle, and the sixth some distance to the rear. When the gunboats arrived within a mile and a half of the fort, they opened fire on the batteries. My orders to the officers, Capts. Shuster and Stankovitch, who commanded the lower battery, of eight guns, and Capt. Ross, the upper battery, of four guns, were to hold their fire until the enemy's gunboats should come within point blank range. This they did, though the ordeal of holding their fire while the enemy's shot and shell fell thick around their position, was a severe restraint upon their patriotic impulses. But, nevertheless, our batteries made no response till the gunboats got within range of their guns. Our entire line of batteries then opened fire. The guns of both parties were well served. The enemy constantly advancing, delivering direct fire against our batteries from his line of five gunboats; while the sixth boat, moving up in the rear, kept the air filled with shells, which fell thick and close all around the position of our batteries. The fight continued, the enemy steadily advancing slowly up the river, and the shot and shell from fifteen heavy rifled guns, tearing up our parapets and plunging deep into the earth around and over our batteries for nearly two hours, and until his boats had reached within the distance of one hundred and fifty yards of our batteries. Having come in such close conflict, I could distinctly see the effects of our shot upon his iron-cased boats. We had given two or three well-directed shots from our heavy guns to one of his boats, when she instantly shrunk back and drifted helpless below the line. Several shot struck another boat, tearing her iron case and making her timbers crack, and splintering them as by a stroke of lightning, when the two fell back. Then a third received several shocks, making her metal ring and timbers crack, when the whole line gave way and fell rapidly back from our fire until they passed out of range. Thus ended the first severe and close conflict of our heavy guns and the enemy's gunboats, testing their strength and the power of heavy guns to resist them. The shot from our 32-pound guns produced but little effect; they struck and rebounded, apparently doing but little damage; but I am satisfied from close observation that the timbers of the framework did not, and could not, withstand the shock from the 10 inch columbiad or 32-pound rifled guns. These gunboats never renewed the attack. I learn from citizens living on the river below that one of the injured boats was sunk, and that others had to be towed to Cairo. This information may or may not be true, but it is certain that all of the boats were repulsed and driven back after a most vigorous and determined attack, and that two of the boats were badly damaged, and that a third was more or less injured.

It is difficult to estimate the gallant bearing and heroic conduct of the officers and men of our batteries, who so well and so persistently fought our guns until the enemy's determined advance brought his boats and guns into such close and desperate conflict. Where all did their duty so well, it is almost impossible to discriminate. The captains already named, and their lieutenants, (whose names for want of official reports I cannot give) all deserve the highest commendation.

Lieut. G. S. Martin, (whose company is now at Columbus, Ky., but who was ordered to that post by Major-General Polk,) commanded one of the guns, and particularly attracted my attention by his energy and the judgment with which he handled his gun. The wadding having given out, he pulled off his coat and rammed it down as wadding, and thus kept up the fire till the enemy were finally repulsed.

On the evening of this day we received information of the arrival of additional reinforcements of infantry, cavalry and light artillery, by steamboat, all of which were disembarked a short distance below our position.

THE BATTLE OF DOVER.

On the 14th inst. the enemy were busy throwing his forces of every arm around us, extending his line of investment entirely around our position, and completely enveloping us. On the evening of this day we ascertained that the enemy had received additional reinforcements by steamboat. We were now surrounded by an immense force, said by prisoners to number from fifty to sixty regiments, and every road and possible avenue of departure were cut off, with the certainty that our sources of supply by the river would soon be cut off by the enemy's batteries placed upon the river above us.

At a council of the general officers, called by Gen. Floyd, it was unanimously determined to give the enemy battle next day at daylight, so as to cut open a route of exit for our troops to the interior of the country, and thus save our army. We had knowledge that the principal portion of the enemy's forces were massed in encampment in front of our extreme left, commanding the two roads leading into the interior, one of which we must take in leaving our position. We knew that he had massed in encampment another large force on the Union Ferry road, opposite the center of our left wing, and another in front of the left of our right wing. His fresh arrival of troops being encamped on the bank of the river, two and a half miles below us, from which latter encampment a stream of fresh troops was continually pouring around us on his line of investment, and thus strengthening his general encampment on the extreme right. At each of his encampments, and on each road he had in position a battery of field artillery, and twenty-four pound iron guns on siege carriages. Between these encampments on the roads, was a thick undergrowth of brush and black jack, making it impossible to advance or manœuvre any considerable body of troops.

The plan of attack agreed upon and directed by General Floyd, to be executed was, that with the main body of the forces of our left wing, I should attack the right wing of the enemy, occupying and resting upon the heights reaching to the bank of the river, accompanied by Col Forrest's brigade of cavalry; that Brigadier General Buckner, with the forces under his command, and defending the right of our line, should strike the enemy's encampment and forces on the Winn's Ferry road; that the forces under Col. Heiman, should hold his position, and that each command should leave in the trenches troops to hold them.

In this order of battle it was easy to be seen that if my attack was successful, and the enemy routed, that his retreat would be along his line of investment toward the Winn's Ferry road, and thence toward his reserve at the gunboats below. In other words my success would roll the enemy's force in retreat over upon Gen. Buckner, when by his attack in flank and rear, we could cut up the enemy and put him completely to rout. Accordingly dispositions were made to attack the enemy. At five o'clock A. M., of the 15th, I moved out of my position to engage him. In less than one half hour our forces were engaged. He was prepared to meet me in advance of his encampment, and he did meet me before I had assumed line of battle and while I was moving against him without any formation for the engagement. For the first half hour of the engagement I was much embarrassed in getting the command in position properly to meet the foe. Having extricated myself from the position and fairly engaged him, we fought him for nearly two hours before I made any decided advance upon him.—He contested this field most stubbornly. The loss of both armies at this portion of the field was heavy. The enemy's particularly, as I discovered by riding over the field after the battle with Gen. Floyd. The enemy having been forced to yield this portion of the field, retired slowly toward the Winn's Ferry road, Buckner's point of attack. He did not retreat but fell back fighting us, contesting every inch of ground.

The fight was hotly and stubbornly contested on both sides, and it consumed the day till twelve o'clock to drive him back as far as the center where Gen. Buckner's command was to flank him. While my command was advancing and slowly driving him, I was anxiously expecting to hear Gen. Buckder's command open fire in his rear, which not taking place I feared some misapprehension of orders, and came from the field of battle within the works to learn what was the matter. I there found the command of Gen. Buckner massed behind the ridge within the work taking shelter from the enemy's artillery on the Winn's road, it having been forced to retire before the battery, as I learned from him. My force was still slowly advancing, driving the enemy towards the battery. I directed General Buckner immediately to move his command round to the rear of the battery, turning its left, keeping in the hollow, and attack and carry it.

Before the movement was executed, my force forming the attacking party on the right with Forrest's regiment (cavalry), gallantly charged the battery, supported by a body of infantry, driving it and forcing the battery to retire, taking six pieces of artillery, four brass and twenty-four iron guns. In pursuing the enemy falling back from this position, Gen. Buckner's forces became united with mine and engaged the enemy in hot contest of nearly an hour with large forces of fresh troops that had now met us. This position of the enemy being carried by our joint forces, I called off farther pursuit after seven and a half hours of continuous and bloody conflict. After the troops were called off orders were immediately given to the different commands to form and retire to their original positions in the entrenchments.

The operations of the day had forced the entire command of the enemy around to our right wing, and in front of Gen. Buckner's position in the intrenchments, and when his command reached his position he found the enemy rapidly advancing to take possession of this portion of his work. He had a stubborn conflict lasting one and a half hours to regain it, and the enemy actually got possession of the extreme right of his position, and held it so firmly that he could not dislodge him. The position thus gained by the enemy was a most commanding one, being immediately in the rear of our river battery and field work for its protection. From it he could readily turn the intrenched work occupied by Gen. Buckner, and attack him in reverse or advance under cover of an intervening ridge directly upon our battery and field work. While he held this position it was manifest we could not hold the main work or battery. Such was the condition of the armies at night fall after nine hours of conflict on the 15th inst., in which our loss was severe, and leaving not less than 5000 of the enemy dead and wounded on the field. We left upon the field nearly all his wounded, because we could not remove them. We left his dead unburied because we could not bury them. Such conflict and courage has perhaps never before occurred upon this continent. We took about 300 prisoners and a large number of arms. We had fought to open the way for our army and relieve us from an investment, which would necessarily reduce us and the position by famine. We had occupied the whole day to accomplish our object, and before we could prepare to leave, after taking in the wounded and the dead, the enemy had thrown around us again in the night an immense force of fresh troops, and reoccupied his original position in the line of investment, thus again cutting off our retreat. We had only about 12,000 troops all told. Of these a large proportion we had lost in the three battles. The command had been in the trenches night and day for five days, exposed to the snow, mud and ice water without shelter, and without covering and without sleep.

In this condition the general officers held a consultation to determine what we should do. Gen. Buckner gave it as his decided opinion that he could not hold his position one half an hour against an assault of the enemy, and said the enemy would attack him next morning at daylight. The proposition then was made by the undersigned to again fight through the enemy's line and cut our way out. General Buckner said his command was so worn out and cut to pieces and demoralized, that he could not make another fight; that it would cost the command three-quarters of its present numbers, to cut its way through, and it was wrong to sacrifice three-quarters of a command to save one-quarter; that no officer had a right to cause such a sacrifice.—Gen. Floyd and Maj. Gilmer I understood to concur in this opinion.

I then expressed the opinion that we could hold out another day, and in that time we could get steamboats and set the command over the river, and probably save a large portion of it. To this Gen. Buckner replied that the enemy would certainly attack him at daylight, and that he could not hold his position half an hour. The alternative of the propositions was a surrender of their position and command. Gen. Floyd said that he would neither surrender the command, nor would he surrender himself a prisoner. I had taken the same position. Gen. Buckner said he was satisfied nothing else could be done, and that, therefore, he would surrender, if placed in command. Gen. Floyd said that he would turn over the command to him if he could be allowed to withdraw his command; to this Gen. Buckner consented. Thereupon Gen. Floyd turned the command over to me, I passing it instantly to Gen. Buckner, saying I would neither surrender the command nor myself a prisoner. I directed Col. Forrest to cut his way out. Under these circumstances Gen. Buckner accepted the command, and sent a flag of truce to the enemy for an armistice of six hours to negotiate for terms of capitulation. Before this flag and communication was delivered I retired from the garrison.

Before closing my report of the operations of the army at Donelson, I must, in justice to the officers and forces under my immediate command, say that harder fighting or more gallant conduct in officers and men I have never witnessed. In the absence of official reports of brigade and regimental commanders, (of which I am deprived by the circumstances detailed in this report,) I may not be able to do justice to the different corps. I will say however that the for